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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

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Relief Seed Regulations Tightened Up

No More Than 300 Bushels Allowed To Any Farmer

Some tightening up of regulations regarding issuance of relief seed and fuel for this year was seen last week as circulars directed to issuing officials (field men and municipal secretaries) went into the mails.

The instructions, dealing largely with seed, emphasize that a farmer will not be allowed to crop more acreage than last year in order to secure a larger quota and must be prepared to take an oath that information in his application is correct.

The policy is largely the same as last year. The applications must be taken by field men or municipal officials and when requirements are known the necessary bylaw must be passed and forwarded to Edmonton by the municipality for approval of the minister. As in other years, senior governments guarantee the loans, and the province, under the Agricultural Relief Advances Act, is responsible for up to 50 per cent of any ultimate loss.

300 Acres Maximum

This year the maximum acreage for which the government will supply seed is fixed at 300 acres, and the maximum which will be considered in an application must not be more than 600 acres.

In other words if a farmer plans to crop 600 acres he must first satisfy officials that he requires assistance and must be able to give a satisfactory account of his 1937 crop, if any.

After the preliminary details are arranged the government will authorize seed up to 300 acres, which means the farmer himself must have sufficient to look after any more than that amount.

Acreage Schedule

Provided sufficient arable land is ready for cropping the policy this year authorizes seed for the first 50 acres, including what the farmer himself may have on hand. The schedule of acreage and amounts which will be authorized are as follows:

Acreage	Amount of Seed Authorized.
Up to 50	all
100	75
200	120
300	165
400	210
500	255
600	300

In connection with the schedule the amount of land farmed last year will be taken as the basis for fixing the 1938 allowance and seed will not be supplied for additional acreage, according to the instructions.

Nothing definite has been received as to the amount of feed or fuel oil to be issued.

European Winter Wheat Crops

The dominion bureau of statistics states that a very promising outlook at the present time prevails for the various European winter wheat crops, where conditions on the whole are up to the best that they have been noted in recent years. European wheat import requirements for 1938-9 season, are likely to remain low, around 400 million bushels, as a result.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL

SOIL DRIFTING

Southern Alberta is a great testing ground for the control of soil drifting. The frequency and velocity of the chinook winds and the absence of snow covering in winter have made it so. One of the leading agriculturists of Canada after having vistited the drifting areas of Canada and the United States, said recently that perhaps nowhere on the continent had so much progress been made in controlling drifting than in southern Alberta. Farmers and technical agriculturists from all parts of the Canadian prairies and the United States are coming here to see what has been accomplished, and many of them are returning home convinced that they can meet their own situation as farmers here have done. The result of this is, that from the foothills of Alberta to Eastern Manitoba and in neighboring states to the south, strip farming, trash covers, cover crops, listing, scattering straw, and other control measures are not only being talked of but are being used.

Now what does this mean to southern Alberta? Of course many tourists, farmers or those interested in farming, make this district a part of their trip to see what we are doing in controlling drifting. Perhaps this is attracting as many visitors as some of our parks. But this is merely incidental. The real value of this development to us is that we are making real progress in holding our own soil. It also means—and this should be understood by everyone—that any farmer in southern Alberta who is having trouble with drifting can find another farmer working under conditions similar to his own, who has found a satisfactory way of meeting the situation.

Very often a near neighbor has adopted satisfactory control measures. If so he is a good man to see. But if no one near has been successful, you can rest assured that someone in Alberta is working on the problem.

Are you one of the few who still doubts the value of strip farming? If so, spend a day visiting in the area around Monarch, Nobleford and Barons. These farmers will not only convert you to strip farming but they can show you how to operate a ploughless fallow and keep a good trash cover either on binder or combine stubble and they are doing it easily and with little expense. If you are from a dry district where Russian thistle predominates it may be better to go where Russian thistles grow. Some think that Russian thistles cannot be worked down into a good trash cover, but farmers everywhere, especially south-east and north-east of Lethbridge are conducting ploughless fallows on Russian thistle stubble without burning. Numbers of such fallows can be seen between Lethbridge and Stirling, between Champion and Lomond, and in many other localities.

Perhaps you are farming sandy land. If so visit the district south west of Claresholm or east of High River. These farmers have learned a lot about the use of cover crops and at High River they are using straw extensively.

Just a word here to the farmers of the High River, Nanton, Claresholm districts. If they would adopt the strip farming, and ploughless fallowing methods used in the Monarch-Nobleford district with the same careful attention to the preserving of trash covers, and plant their cover crops on trash cover protected strips, they undoubtedly would have much more complete protection on their sandy soils.

Farmers in the Drumheller area and in some other localities are having trouble with clay soils but many are holding these clays with a combination of strip farming and trash covers. Where the trash covers are not sufficient, cover crops are sown before the first of August.

The main idea we wish to give is that if you are still having trouble it is worth while to visit someone who has been successful under conditions like your own. If you do not know anyone who has done this, write to the Lethbridge Experimental Station and we may be able to tell you of a farmer who has met a situation similar to yours.

Grain Overages Bill

License Fees for Grain Buyers and Agents Reduced

The bill with respect to grain overages in elevators requires the elevators to pay the value of grain overages into a special government account for the improvement of seed grain, control of weeds, and generally for the advancement of agriculture.

An amendment to the bill allows elevators to offset any shortage against an overage in the event of the shortage occurring at the same elevator.

Reduction in license fees compared with provisions in the bill when introduced was voted by the House when considering the regulation and licensing of grain buyers.

The bill required a license fee of $25 from a grain buyer who did not employ agents, and a fee of $50 from a grain buyer who employed agents, with $25 for each agent employed. The House voted that the fees be $25 from a grain buyer who employs agents, with $10 for each agent employed, and a $10 fee for grain buyers who did not employ agents.

Correspondence

☛ While we are at all times willing to publish letters of public interest from correspondents, we do not bind ourselves to the opinions expressed therein.

To the Editor of "The Delia Times"

SIR,—Some time ago, the Voice from the large auditorium, 516, 8th Ave. W., said: "When I go fishing I consider not the kind of bait *I* like, but the kind the *fish* like!" Well, the suckers swallowed the bait and half the line. I am quite sure that if old Peter had been possessed of as good a fish philosophy, he would not have fished all night and brought in an empty net. Later, the Voice told of the British tenacity: "Hang on," it said. But even the whale, when he found out what he had swallowed, disgorged his burden.

The last time I heard the Voice, it made reference to the decision of the Supreme Court. "Now, said the Voice, "you know a good sailor tacks against the wind. Perhaps you don't know what I mean: he goes zig-zag." It is strange this man talks of tacking, having spent two and one half years in the political doldrums, where there is neither riffle on the ocean's glassy bosom nor flap of sail, and when a breeze comes it is as shifty as the position of Social Credit.

The House has been in session for weeks, and beyond the lift in income for this gang of over-paid, mouthy politicians, little or nothing has been done. A Social Credit member tells the House if you can help the milk producers, by God, you can do something for the miners; and Dagon sits on his throne as immovable as the Sphinx. If we had a system where all elective offices were non-remunerative, similar to rural school boards, we would not attract demagogues and hungry sharks to office, whose purpose it is to fill their pockets with real money.

Alberta is first in many things. A member in the Federal House asks for repeal of the Conscription Act, an expert in the house of many rooms, and its legislation in the garbage barrel.

How can we get anywhere as long as it takes more for government expense than the country can supply? Suppose an agent went out to sell a tractor to a farmer, and told the farmer it takes more power to run the governor than the motor can produce; how much would such a tractor be worth? It is like the old story of the locomotive with a four-foot boiler and a ten-foot whistle. Every time the whistle blew everything came to rest. "Hang on!"—how long hang on? Alfonso and Gaston will still be bowing when we have all found "ground at the bottom."

And now Abe views the result of the Edmonton election as being the people's answer to disallowance. In other words, he seems to accuse the electorate of indorsing an attitude of outlawry and disrespect for the B.N.A. Act and constitutional principles. Yet the Liberal and Conservative vote outnumbered that of the combined radical forces, if I understood the radio aright; and he saw in defeat at Lethbridge a slush fund! Such are the mental images of a Great Man.

OLD ZEKE.

Russian Wheat Shipments

Broomhall looks for Russia to ship six million bushels of wheat during the coming spring, which will bring total exports from that country for this crop year up to 40 million bushels. The United Kingdom and Spain have been contracting for wheat from the Black Sea. The price of Russian wheat in Britain, duty included, c.i.f. Liverpool, is around $1.30, or about 25 cents less than Canadian 1 Northern. This shows a narrowing of the spread between the two wheats during recent weeks.

London (Eng.) consumes about 35 gallons of water every day for each one of its inhabitants.

Weeds

(By W. J. CAMERON, of the Ford Motor Company)

Once upon a time a man was greatly incensed by the weeds which grew in his field; he did nothing but fight them. Needless to say, this did not in the least discourage the weeds. Had he known that the shadow of growing grain destroys most weeds he would have planted his field to wheat. But not knowing that, he lost his fight with the weeds and deprived himself of a crop—two negative results for lack of one positive action. It was good medical practice, a long time ago, to concentrate attention on the disease rather than on the patient. The object was to starve the disease by bleeding the patient, a method, it was said, that shed more blood than all the wars. Maybe it weakened the disease, certainly it weakened the patient, who often died of the cure. The treatment focussed on the wrong point. Modern medical practice conquers disease by strengthening the forces of health.

Very well aware of this are the healers and counselors of the inner life. They prescribe no tense and desperate battle against physical or mental bad habits; that would only strengthen the habit and root it more firmly in the life. Other actions and interests are prescribed, substitutes that dry up the channels that feed the harmful thing. It is the old, infallible prescription, "Overcome evil with good," the only way evil ever is overcome. The shadow of growing grain destroys most weeds.

So, in some fields we have learned a few things; we have learned that energy negatively used to destroy may damage our power to build. But rarely do we apply this knowledge to public and social concerns; we still rely on negative method and focus our attention on the thing that is wrong. Hue and cry against a wrong will rouse us more than a challenge to establish the right that would smother the wrong. It is still fatally easy to whip up a frenzy of pursuit against a class, against creators of wealth, for example, whom demagogues prefer to call creators of poverty. Millions who share but cannot gratify the "greed" they profess to condemn, will join in the chase. Leaders of the clamor will often themselves be men of comfortable fortune—usually inherited—who harbor animus against those who started with nothing and yet outdistanced them.

But suppose the leader to be sincerely desirous of abating some wrong he thinks he sees. It still is true that not all the goodness of his intention can neutralize the badness of his method. If he pursues the negative way, if he incite popular passion for his crusade and prolong it by artificial stimulants, inevitably he comes upon two results. First, he repeats the disappointments of the man with the weeds and of pre-scientific medicine with disease—he does not uproot the wrong and invariably damages the right. And second, he eventually falls foul of the people. It is a curious fact, repeated again and again in history, that, to infuriate their followers, leaders of popular agitations draw so exaggerated and terrible a picture of conditions, indulge in so general an excoriation of individuals, and make all society appear so rotten, that presently the ordinary people's common sense revolts. By that time, however, much damage has been done—destructive momentum has been attained and constructive interests have been bled. There was once a big steamboat whistle that required so much steam to blow it, that every time it blew a blast the boat stopped. Steam should be used for progress and not for noise.

Most of the wrongs assailed today are alleged to inhere in business. They *inhere in human nature*, and only as business overcomes them can business proceed at all. The fact that so much business is possible indicates that it has progressively reduced the field of fraud. Honest business of itself drives out dishonest business—as the shadow of growing grain drives out most weeds. The history also is that when legislative and social energies are concentrated against a bad business minority, they not only do not eradicate it, but in the process beat good business down. The furious cannonade shatters public confidence, reduces national self-respect, shocks the delicate nerves of faith and trust that sustain production and trade; impoverishes the good by taxing it to support a footless attempt to destroy the bad. And where this goes so far as to break out in repressive laws, we behold what we have always beheld in these circumstances—the chain welded for the evil eventually shackles the good.

It is possible to prevent all wrong acts—simply turn the march of the nation into one huge lock-step; but this will suppress good acts too, and there will be no nation. To win your good objective leave all good effort free, and see how quickly that will run out the weeds! The law that the good runs out the bad, that the better runs out the good, operates everywhere.

A *principle* is involved here. No mere class or party or business *interest*. Fling interest to the winds. Our highest interest is to find the right way to the right end. We constantly defeat that by ignoring and neglecting a *principle*. Uphold the right, set free the true, and these, the growing grain of life, will progressively clear your field of weeds.

Surprise School, Craigmyle

Surprise School featured a "Parents' Night" on the evening of March 25, when Enterprise work done during the Spring term was open for inspection.

A very enjoyable evening was spent, when between 60 and 70 parents and friends assembled to see the work and hear the pupils of each division give minute details in their particular projects. There was abundant evidence that the pupils like their work, and are keen and alert in their manner. The officiating chairman, Teddy Allen, opened the program. After the singing of "O, Canada!" the pupils took charge of a series of interesting items.

Division 1 displayed their work in the form of a "Health House," built from the collection of scrap materials, prettily decorated with products raided from the home—salt, flour, oatmeal, dates, prunes, rice, etc. This was mounted on a suitable lot enclosed with ornamental fencing. A general description was ably presented by the little tots.

Division 2 featured an enterprise on Transportation. All modes of transportation, from the prairie schooner to the zeppelin, were shown. Special mechanical work on aviation production, including two or three large models of aeroplanes and a model airport, with miniature planes, formed a table display. Students explained the various types of machines and their markings, using charts and posters.

Division 3 gave interesting accounts of the British Colonies and Dominions, with their own made maps drawn to large scale; and grade 9 featured "Products of the World."

The program was interspersed with school songs and verse-speaking selections. The songs, "Shipmates Forever," and "Row Your Boat," were accompanied by Kathleen Allen the school pianist.

After the school program, the pupils served a dainty lunch. The teacher, Mr. A. J. Standell, was congratulated on his work in the school.

The rest of the evening was spent by the assembly in community singing and dancing, in which the local talent came forward in amazing style with violin, accordian and piano. Vocal solos were rendered by A. J. Standell and J. O. Sautter.

The proceedings closed with the National Anthem.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

By H. G. L. STRANGE
Director, Research Dept., Searle Grain Co., Ltd.

"There is not a single country where the entire population enjoys a standard of nutrition adequate for the maintenance of health."

This is the conclusion just arrived at by the Special Nutrition Committee of the League of Nations. Sir John Orr, probably the world's greatest expert on nutrition, last year came to the same conclusion. "Millions are underfed," he said.

Farmers are eager to supply the extra food needed by city people, in return for which city people are eager to supply the additional goods and commodities which farming people need so badly. Why are not these simple exchanges taking place? Some say it is because the capitalistic system, the economic system, the methods of distribution and marketing, of transportation and banking, have broken down; but this cannot be, for all these concerns and businesses are most eager to bring about the needed exchanges.

In my humble opinion it is actually statesmanship the world over that has broken down. Those in charge of our affairs, by means of high tariffs, quotas and other restrictions, are curtailing the exchange of farm products for city goods, feeling, apparently, that the less we all buy and sell somehow the more we shall all have. What a sad and pathetic fallacy! If it were not so tragic it would be just silly.

Farm Implements and Machinery Exports

The exports of farm implements and machinery in January last, although lower than in the previous month, remained higher than in the corresponding month of last year. The total was $768,000 compared with $900,000 in the previous month and $514,000 in January, 1937. The value of the export to the United States was $284,871, the United Kingdom $196,314 and Argentina $130,509. During the ten months of the fiscal year, farm implements and machinery exports were worth $8,927,769 compared with $5,111,424 in the same period of the previous fiscal year.

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Answer.—Yes, to the extent of over Ninety Million Dollars.

Question.—Where are these millions invested?

Answer.—In the cities and towns, villages and country districts of the Province.

Q.—How are these millions invested?

A.—In many worth-while enterprises for the benefit of all the people of Alberta—homes—farms—schools—good roads—local improvements—industries—and transportation systems.

Q.—Then Life Insurance dollars really do "double duty"?

A.—Yes, these dollars not only give financial protection to the women, children and the aged—but they also benefit the general public through the promotion of worthy undertakings.

Q.—Why is it necessary for insurance funds to earn interest?

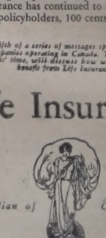
A.—To secure the reasonable interest return necessary under policy guarantees to meet all obligations at maturity.

Q.—What is the record of Life Insurance in Canada?

A.—Through depressions, epidemics, and wars, Life Insurance has continued to fill every guarantee to policyholders, 100 cents on the dollar.

This is the fifth of a series of messages sponsored by Life Insurance Companies operating in Canada. The sixth, to appear in two weeks' time, will discuss how women and children benefit from Life Insurance.

Life Insurance



Guardian of Canadian Homes

LA-80

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PF437

Source Of Peace And Plenty

"Peaceful is my garden. Contentment is my lot," is the motto appearing in colored wool on many an old sampler or in old English script on the more modern calendar.

The twin sentiments breathe an association of ideas that is most appropriate, for what man or woman is there who does not instinctively release a sigh of contentment when brought into contact with a peaceful garden at the close of a long and weary day. Indeed, what is more restful than a period of physical and spiritual repose as the shadows of tree and shrub lengthen, as the perfume of flowers is released, when the robin sings his good night note and the hawk moth with oscillating wing draws nectar from innumerable scented chalices.

These are joys and pleasures which all may drink deep. They may come within the experience, the ken, of all who can set aside a plot of ground, be it large or small and devote some little time therein in nursing along a few seedlings, be they of tree or shrub, flower or vegetable. For sooner or later, tended with loving kindness, they shall eventually incorporate a sanctified spot, where mundane troubles and trials can be shed for a season and brief respite may be had from carking care.

* * * *

From Earliest Times

It is the desire to create such a sanctuary for himself that forms one of the most impelling motives to induce man to create a garden for himself, coupled with the desire inherent from the days of Adam and Eve to co-operate with Nature to make things grow, plus perhaps a little of the pride of possession.

And all these pleasures combined with a utilitarian value are attainable for every man and woman on the prairies, whether resident on the farm or a dweller in the village or small town. All that is necessary is a moderate amount of space, sufficient to manufacture a garden from which delectable vegetables and small fruits may be culled in their season and where trees, shrubs and flowers may afford delight to the creative artist.

In the village or small town it may be the space in which the dwelling is set, in some cases fortified by an additional vacant lot, and on the farm it may run to the dimensions of several acres, but no matter whether the area to be cultivated is great or small, at least some space should be set aside to create a beauty spot.

The only other essential is a few seeds and the cost of enough for the first season's efforts is so small as to be almost negligible. After the first year if a program of selection of seeds, cuttings and root divisions is followed, a garden that will be a permanent joy can be built up rapidly, with the purchase each year of additional packages of seeds of new varieties.

* * * *

Can Build Rapidly

If a seed selection program is carried out from year to year it will not be long before the amateur farm or village gardener will be able to engage in landscape architecture on an appreciable scale, planting in mass formation for variety, color or type to produce as fine an effect as is found in the best of city parks. By adopting the same program it will not be long before he will be able to develop types of vegetables best suited to his own requirements and the process of building up by selection can be carried on just as effectively and efficiently in the kitchen garden as in the section of the grounds devoted to plantations solely to please the eye.

Where economy is a factor of importance comparatively little need be spent in the purchase of shrubs and trees if more advantage were taken of native varieties which, after all, are most appropriate, for they have the merit of being acclimatized and beautiful groupings can be made of species which can be had for the taking in their native habitat and with good results provided proper care is exercised in their removal.

Apart altogether from the value of a garden from the aesthetic viewpoint, the utilitarian aspect of the question is one which should not be overlooked. In the light of the experiences of the past few years of drought the importance of raising produce for the table is materially enhanced and doubtless this side of the question has a much stronger appeal to a much greater proportion of rural residents than was the case a few years ago. Such a garden has an intrinsic importance which must not be forgotten.

At the time of writing favorable climatic prospects for starting a garden or rehabilitating a run down garden this spring appear to be much brighter than they have for some years over the greater area of the prairie provinces and in the not unnatural desire to recoup losses of the past few years in the grain fields it is to be hoped that the rewards that can be secured from a garden will not be overlooked.

* * * *

Use Of Waste Material

Reference has been made to the opportunity of taking advantage of materials to hand in the construction of a garden and this is referred to by Annette Thomas of Erskine, Alberta, in the current issue of "Forest and Outdoors" when she suggests that more use could be made of waste field stone to build up walled gardens, such as they have them in England and concludes by quoting Bliss Carmen:

"Where is Heaven? Is it not
Just a friendly garden plot,
Walled with stone and roofed with sun,
Where the days pass one by one
Not too fast and not too slow,
Looking backward as they go
At the beauties left behind
To transport the pensive mind."

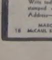
Only Two Now Survive

Of 18 Men Who Constituted The Borden Cabinet Of 1911

In 1937-38 Canada has lost five of the 18 men who constituted the Borden cabinet after the reciprocity election of 1911. Many had, of course, passed away in previous years, and there are, indeed, only two now surviving. The most recent to go have been Sir Robert Borden himself at 82, Hon. W. J. Roche at 78, Sir Douglas Hazen at 77, Sir George Perley early this year at 80, and now, at 70, Hon. Martin Burrell, who has been parliamentary librarian since 1920. Of the sixteen members of that first Borden cabinet who have passed away, only four died before reaching 70; nine were between 70 and 79, and three were 80 or over. —Toronto Star.

The average person of 40 will spend 10 years of his life in sleep before reaching the age of 70.

First used as a food, coffee became in succession a wine, a medicine, and then a beverage.


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U.S. Army Plans

Would Put Two Million Men Under Arms In Event Of War

United States army and navy officers will study plans to put more than 2,000,000 men under arms within four months of a declaration of war.

Fifty regular, national guard and reserve officers—specialists in personnel procurement — will receive training for any future mobilization.

In the event of war, the army and national guard expect to have approximately 375,000 men ready, the navy a third as many. The army estimates it would require 1,250,000 recruits in four months, and the navy 500,000 in a like period.

The first 300,000, under existing plans, would be sought as volunteers in the first month, before selective draft machinery like that of 1917-18 was put into operation.

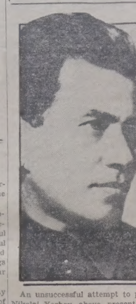
A Ninety-Foot Model

A model of a whale ninety-feet in length—the largest model in the world—is nearing completion at the Natural History Museum says the London Daily Sketch. Already two tons of timber and two hundredweight of nails have been used. Much of the data from which the original scale plans are made has been gathered by the naturalists and scientists in the Discovery, which is still in the Antarctic.

Oak Park, Ill., has an old ordinance forbidding any resident from frying more than 100 doughnuts in a single day.

2249

ESCAPED POISON PLOT



An unsuccessful attempt to poison Nikolai Yezhov, above, present chief of the Soviet secret police, was discovered at the Moscow treason trial where 21 are on trial. Disclosure of the attempt at Yezhov's life followed testimony of the "poison murder" of Maxim Gorky, famed Russian writer. Genrikh Yagoda, former secret police chief, admitted the attempt on Yezhov's life.

A Doubtful Asset

Conquest Of Ethiopia Has Not Done Much For Italy

Mussolini knows by now that Ethiopia is not going to be the reserve of man power and raw materials which he had hoped to find it, says Ludwig Lore, in the New York Post. It may be there, but getting it out is another question. Estimates of the population of Ethiopia range from five to ten millions. Even the larger figure would not provide the 3,000,000 Abyssinians Rome wanted to bring into its armies. With Haile Selassie's followers staunchly resisting "pacification" — 7,000 Italians have been killed there in two months —Mussolini, in case of a European war, would probably have to send many thousands of his army to the conquered territory to control the natives, who would surely try to take advantage of the situation.

The Ministry of Italian Africa was granted no less than 1,614,000,000 lire for the present fiscal year, an increase of 1,206,000,000 over the previous figure and even this sizable budget did not include the expense of developing Ethiopia. It has been estimated that a satisfactory road network in the conquered territory will cost almost 3,000,000,000 lire. Some expense had been expected, but never this. Nor was the most pessimistic Roman quite aware of the difficulties to be overcome in making the new slice of Empire pay for itself even partially.

It is not a pretty picture. No economist would give Italy a chance to survive a real war. Yet she continues to win. Mussolini is bluffing hard. His people are discontented, his treasury empty, while it is reported that food rationing is to be inaugurated soon. All he has is the best poker face in history and unlimited gall.

Famous Buildings Restless

Washington Monument And Pisa's Leaning Tower Are Moving

Washington Monument is sinking and Pisa's leaning tower is swaying, both in very slow motion.

These reports were made at a "clinic on sick structures" held by the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences. Prof. Dimitri P. Krynine, research associate in soil mechanics at Yale University, reported the diagnosis.

Recently developed instruments that measure movement invisible to the eye show the Washington Monument is settling slowly. A layer of clay, ten to 40 feet thick, far below the monument, is compressing like a sponge.

The Leaning Tower of Pisa was studied with an inclinometer designed by Girometti-Bonechi.

"In September, 1934, the tower moved north," Dr. Krynine said, "but at the end of that month turned around and moved south. In January the movement toward the north started again."

Not Always A Success

Paris has thrown out its loudspeakers through which conductors on municipal street cars and buses called the names of streets. The announcement idea was a success, but when conductors argued with passengers or told other road users what they thought of them the conversation was transmitted uncensored to everyone inside.

In memory of his daughter who died when three years old, a merchant of Milan has presented to the Italian nation a model town where 50,000 poor mothers and their children may live.

Sales tax revenues in New Zealand increased 18 per cent. last year.

PATENTS

AN OFFER TO EVERY INVENTOR. List of inventions and full information sent free. THE RAMSAY COMPANY, Registered Patent Attorneys, 273 Bank Street, Ottawa, Canada.

Qualified As Aviator

Anton Lang's Son Ready To Assist Arctic Missionary

Friedl Lang, youngest son of Anton Lang, the "Christus" of the famous Oberammergau Passion play, was not interested in becoming a potter as his father planned. Instead, he had a desire to be a flyer. He wanted to join the "squadron of the flying priest" in the Canadian north.

His eyes set on that goal, Friedl gained recognition last year as the youngest pilot to receive a German transport license. Then he came to the United States for special training in "blind flying."

And to-day the youth, who just observed his 19th birthday, is ready at St. Louis, Ill., to challenge the far north as a pilot for Rev. Paul Schulte, noted Arctic aviator-missionary who recently organized the Missionary Vehicular Association and established a radio station to guide his 'planes.

Ontario City Was Slighted

Brantford Sets Edinburgh Right On Birthplace Of Telephone

The telephone's birthplace is being emphasized to citizens of the British Isles. They will be acquainted with the fact that Brantford, not Boston, Mass., is the birthplace of the telephone. Brantford Board of Trade wrote to the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain after learning a tablet, unveiled in Edinburgh where Alexander Graham Bell was born, slighted the Ontario city.

Manufacturing Miracles

Machines Make Combs Out Of Small Colored Granules

Miracles of manufacturing are nowhere more apparent than in the use of modern plastics. Machines are now in use in Canada, which receive small colored granules at one end while they turn out at the other end finished combs in all shapes and sizes. Only in its infancy now, injection moulding holds possibly the key to the next era in manufacturing. Combs are by no means the only things that these machines can turn out.

COOL SUMMER FROCK LAST WORD IN FLATTERY FOR MATRON

By Anne Adams



A frock with marvelous lines for your figure—this slenderizing dress that's so simple to make at home! You'll be cool on the warmest Summer days in the fluttery capelets (make short-sleeve version if you wish)—while graceful yokes cut in one with a trim panel, soft bodice, and pointed revers spell flattery and charm. What material to make Pattern 4746 in? Why not select a dainty printed sheer—either chiffon or voile would be appropriate, and if you'd rather have a monotone georgette for more formal wear—that would be smart, too! Choose novelty buttons to accent your panel. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

Pattern 4746 is available in women's sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 (with capelets) takes 4⅜ yards 39 inch fabric.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send order to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

Great Display Of Courage

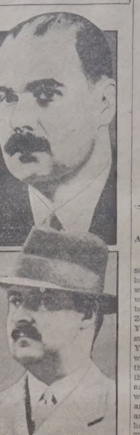
Theodore Roosevelt was the first President to ride in an automobile. When he chugged through Hartford, Conn., streets at 12 miles per hour one day in 1902, the whole town turned out in amazement and one newspaper commented: "Roosevelt's display of courage was typical of him.

At the present time, approximately half of the people in the United States carry life insurance.

Horse-drawn traffic in London has dropped 66 per cent. in 10 years.

Every known form of life finds water essential to its existence.

IN NAZI JAILS



Among members of the old nobility arrested in the Nazi purge of anti-Nazis and Jews in Austria were the two sons of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, whose assassination at Sarajevo in 1914 ignited the World War. The two sons are Duke Ernest of Hohenberg and Duke Maximilian, shown above.

Future Most Important

Not What Things Are But What They Will Grow Into

A hundred years ago Michael Faraday was making the fundamental researches and discoveries on which have been based the dynamo, the transformer, the induction coil, the electric motor, wireless telegraphy, radio, and all the thousands of practical applications of electricity. These have transformed the world, and yet it has been truthfully said that probably no one would have given a cent for any of Faraday's discoveries on the day when it was made. Once, someone asked Faraday what was the use of one of his discoveries. "What is the use of a baby?" the great scientist answered. It is not what a thing is that counts, but what it will grow into. So it is with any new truth. So is it with any boy or girl. The great men and women of the world are those who are willing and eager to work with things and persons at their beginning, for they know that it is the opening years that tell on history and in progress.

Rare Coin Collection

Property Of Toronto Collector Sent To Britain For Sale

A collection of rare coins sent to London for disposal by J. C. Smith of Toronto was released by the British custom authorities after being impounded for six weeks at Liverpool.

The action was taken because the collection contained a handful of foreign and colonial bronze coins, import of which to the United Kingdom is prohibited.

The release was finally approved upon assurance the coins would be sold as antiques and to bona fide collectors only. The objection to bronze coins arose over the flooding of the country with French pennies about 50 years ago, which sold at 10 pence a dozen and often for less.

The Smith collection, which will be auctioned, includes five famous Charles I. pound silver pieces minted to aid him wage the civil war against Cromwell.

Unemployed Capital

Dead Dollars Increase Unemployment And Add To Depression

In times such as these the dead dollar is the one that adds to depression and to unemployment. And governments are induced to follow the soak-the-wealth cry so far as to compete with business, sap the spirit of enterprise, discourage enterprise and drive the working dollar under cover. The unemployment of capital is the root of the problem facing us to-day. The dollar won't work without a fair wage, nor risk loss if there is fear of confiscation.—Brandon Sun.

It turned out that those Soviet scientists were not eager to be rescued. Why return to a hectic civilization when you can ride around on a nice cool cake of ice?

"Depression is one of the commonest after effects of influenza," we read. Still, we suppose doctors must send in their bills.

Ticks can live eight months without water and three years without food, scientists report.

WATER-COLOUR TINTS FOR RESTFUL LIGHTING



Have Your Walls "Go Modern" suggests "Alabastine Al"

Modernize your walls with water-colour tints. The fresh, delicate finish beautifies the room . . . protects the eyes . . . is economical!

AB238



Alabastine
THE NATIONAL WALL COATING

Were Just Homesick

Albanian Princesses Did Not Enjoy Visit To New York

How many individuals on a necessary stay in a strange community have found that what really overwhelmed them was loneliness? Such was the predicament of the three Albanian princesses, sisters of King Zog, who have been visiting in New York. They admitted that they were suffering from homesickness. New York is so big there is such a rush which is unexplainable so far as these young women are concerned, that they were much confused by it and they longed for the remote, backward country which they understand and love. One of them admitted to an interviewer that she had cried herself to sleep the night before. That will be understandable to many young people and older ones as well, who have found a strange environment a long way from home, one of the most intolerable experiences. Boys and girls have been sent away from home to attend school and have found the first few weeks of that initial exile heartbreaking. Some of them never did conquer the depressed mood and had to come home. Adults from quiet communities have found themselves in cities where hundreds of thousands of people milled about and yet were distraught because of loneliness. — Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

Sack Of Old Parchment

Bookseller Discovers Valuable Documents Purchased From A Rag Man

Some time ago a rag-and-bone man called at a second-hand bookshop in Chancery Lane and offered a sack of old parchment documents which, he said, he had been told to cart away from the cellar of a house in Hampstead. The bookseller bought about a hundredweight at sixpence a pound, as he had artist friends who make lampshades after cleaning and painting scraps of parchment.

He has now discovered some remarkable documents in the sack. One deed, dated 1543, contains the signature of Edward VI., another holds a perfect seal stamped by the Great Seal in the reign of James I. A sixteenth-century Papal document in closely penned Latin, apparently an annulment of marriage, stretches nearly the length of the shop. Another James I. document includes a pen drawing of the monarch.

The bookseller, who is Irish, was specially delighted with a deed transferring land in Meath County on which is an engraved portrait of George III. upside-down.—Manchester Guardian.

Naval Race

Monster Battleships May Be Built To Meet Competition

A naval race now threatens in monster battleships. Conversations between Great Britain, the United States and France have reached a point when it is virtually taken for granted they will have to invoke the escalator clause of the London naval treaty and build battleships exceeding 35,000 tons.

To all it will mean a heavy increase in the ever-growing cost of naval armaments.

Japan is the immediate cause. The London naval treaty limited the size of battleships to 35,000 tons. Great Britain, the United States and France accepted the treaty but Japan did not sign.

Under the escalator clause signatories are entitled, after consultation, to exceed the 35,000-ton limit if circumstances occur which in their view make it necessary that the clause should be invoked.

The treaty powers have already approached Japan with a request for information as to whether in her naval plans she proposed to exceed the 35,000-ton limit. Japan declined to give information.

No Doubt About It

The professor of law had been talking steadily for more than an hour, and his class was becoming a trifle restless.

"Take any article, for instance," he droned on. "When it is bought it goes to the buyer—"

"What about coal?" interposed a weary voice.

The professor gazed over his glasses at the interrupter.

"Well," he snapped, "what about it?"

"When coal's bought, doesn't it go to the cellar?" asked the youthful student.

It required 76 years to build the Great Pyramid of Egypt.

Accepted As Permanent Load

Public Debt Usually Looked On As Nobody's Business

W. A. McKague, in Toronto Saturday Night, said: Place a man on a piece of land with a few tools and animals, and he will have a life-long struggle to prosperity; but provide him with a couple of thousand dollars for adequate stock and improvements, and he is 20 years ahead in his program. Many of those who pioneered in Ontario took that long to acquire two thousand dollars worth of assets out of their own labor and savings. In later years we tried the quicker means of assisting with capital. It looked like a royal road to success, and at the same time a nice thing for the investor. The loan increased the settler's productive power to such an extent that he could pay it off within a few years and still be ahead. The trouble is that instead of doing so, he accepted it as a permanent load, and proceeded to waste the enhanced income in riotous living; not satisfied with that, he went ahead and borrowed to the limit.

This is not an indictment of farm loans. It merely typifies what we have done on a national scale. If all the lending had been to individuals, there would have been much more repayment. We would have had comparatively little debt, and would have escaped the financial troubles of to-day. What we did do, was borrow in the name of the government, and the public debt was nobody's business. In this way we raised far more money from foreign lenders than could possibly have been obtained by individuals. The whole scheme was aided and abetted by governments and municipalities. The net result—the outside world has a five billion dollar claim against Canada. Over half of this is in government and municipal bonds, and in our railway securities. The balance is spread over utilities, manufacturing plants, and other forms.

More Than Twice Forty

Sir Flanders Petrie At 85 Still Conducts Excavations

"Too Old at Forty" is the common cry to-day, but one of the men whose life has been devoted to revealing an ancient world to the modern is not too old at more than twice that age, says Pearson's Weekly.

Professor Sir Flanders Petrie, of University College, London, is 85—and he has just left to continue excavations at Tell Aijul. He has been conducting excavations since 1880.

It was Sir Flanders who recently set Washington's famous Smithsonian Institute on a quest to discover if intellectual people's heads grow larger as they grow older. At the age of 21, the professor wore a size six-and-a-half hat. At 40 he needed a seven-and-a-quarter size. Another quarter was added at 50. Now he has to have his hats made to measure!

Just A Hobby

The "ghost" at the Branchtown police station in Philadelphia is gone at last—retired on a pension. For 15 years a voice had boomed at odd hours from the cellar: "Let me out." Bluecoats, fearing a prisoner might have been left behind, searched in vain. Then Sergeant George Overholdt, retiring after 20 years of service, called fellow policemen together. "Ventriloquism," he told them, "is an amusing hobby."

Migration To Britain

The Calgary Herald says figures recently produced in the British House of Commons indicate that immigration into Great Britain from Ireland is on the increase. The Dominions Secretary stated that the total net immigration from across the Irish Sea last year was between 20,000 and 22,000. In 1934 the total was 11,000.

WAKE UP LIKE A CAVE MAN

Feel Full of Life—No More Tired, Dull, Heavy Mornings

Keep your liver healthy and you'll feel great every morning. When you wake up feeling "rotten" your liver is out of order. Your liver clears the blood of poisons, separates the nourishing part of your food from the waste. Supplies energy to muscles, tissues and glands—gives out bile, the body's laxative, helps stomach, kidneys and intestines to work properly. A mere bowel movement isn't enough. "Fruit-a-tives" made from fruits and herbs, will strengthen and build up your liver like nothing else will. You'll be amazed how well you are every morning. Try Fruit-a-tives. All druggists.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIVER TABLETS

Great Britain And U.S. Announce Decision To Build Larger Ships

London.—Great Britain and the United States officially announced their decision to build bigger battleships because Japan refused to give information as to the size of battleships under her present naval program.

Both Britain and the United States invoked the Escalator clause of the 1936 London naval treaty empowering them to exceed the 35,000-ton limit should any other nation decline to adhere to that limit.

Conversations among the three signatories to the treaty—Britain, the United States and France—will precede a decision as to the actual size of new battleships and the calibre of guns to be mounted upon them. Gun calibres are limited by the treaty to 16 inches.

France announced she would adhere to the treaty limits and build nothing above 35,000 tons, unless some other continental European power exceeded that figure.

The three powers on Feb. 5 asked Japan, a non-signatory of the treaty, for assurances she neither was building nor intended to build war ships exceeding the limitations in the pact.

Failure to receive such assurances, Japan was told, would lead to the assumption the Japanese government was not conforming to the restrictions and the treaty powers would be obliged to presume "full liberty of action."

On Feb. 12 Japan refused formally to disclose secrets of her naval construction.

When naval estimates for the 1938-39 fiscal year set British spending at £123,707,000 ($618,535,000), exclusive of new construction, it was announced a supplementary estimate was planned for work to be started on two battleships, seven cruisers, one aircraft carrier and other vessels.

New battleships may displace 45,000 tons and still use the Singapore dock opened six weeks ago. The dock, largest in the Far East, will allow Britain to operate her battle fleet in Asiatic waters.

Britain formally notified Germany and Soviet Russia, with whom she has separate treaties, through which they came within the scope of the 1936 pact, as well as Italy and Japan, of her battleship decision.

The British decision to drop treaty limits on battleships was held by informed quarters to give Germany and Soviet Russia the right to review their own positions.

Warning From Hitler

Tells What Is Needed To Secure A German Peace

Cologne, Germany. — Chancellor Hitler, speaking in this Rhineland city which two years ago heard the tramp of German military boots for the first time since the Great War, hurled a new warning at Europe to give Germany what it demanded.

"We don't want to carry war to other nations," the fuehrer said, "but we desire that our compatriots shall receive a German peace."

These compatriots, he made clear, include Czechoslovakia's 3,500,000 Sudeten Germans, although he did not mention the neighbor nation by name.

"It was the defeat of 1918 which made us what we are," he said in the latest in his series of speeches in preparing for the April 10 plebiscite on Austrian anschluss.

Chinese Successes

Reported To Have Killed 3,000 Japanese Troops

Shanghai.—Chinese reported they had killed 3,000 Japanese troops in heavy fighting progressing in southern Shantung province.

Centre of the fighting was said to be the little city of Taierhchwang on the Grand canal, 15 miles north of the Lunghai railway.

Chinese said they completely cleared Japanese out of Taierhchwang in a hand grenade fight at close quarters, killing 2,000 and capturing 17 tanks.

They further asserted they surrounded Tachwang, northwest of Taierhchwang, and that a "dare to die" corps entered the small town during the night and killed 1,000 Japanese in hand-to-hand fighting.

Cancer Serum

Officials Relieved To Find Fatal Drug Was Not Made In Canada

Ottawa.—Health department officials were relieved when it was learned the cancer treatment serum from which nine persons were believed to have died in Orlando, Fla., was not ensol from the Kingston, Ont., laboratory of Dr. Hendry Connell.

Three department officials, sent to Kingston several days ago to investigate the manufacture and distribution of ensol, returned to Ottawa.

Meanwhile the department will complete its tests of ensol. Samples were brought back from Kingston.

Hon. C. G. Power, minister of health, said Dr. Connell had given the department experts every assistance while they were making their inquiries in his laboratory.

Small Deficit

Expect Brighter Picture When Budget Is Brought Down

Ottawa.—Canada ended the fiscal year 1937-38 and faces a new year in which the main estimates indicate $418,968,000 will be spent on government services, exclusive of railway deficits and relief costs. Total estimates for the fiscal year 1937-38 were $553,000,000 but all this amount will not be spent.

In the 11 months ending Feb. 28 a surplus of $27,000,000 in revenues over expenditures was accomplished. Revenues jumped $68,000,000 to $471,000,000 while expenditures increased $9,000,000 to $444,000,000.

Hon. Charles Dunning, finance minister, had said there would have been a strong possibility of a balanced budget if the drouth in the west had not proved such a tremendous drain on the federal treasury.

Expenditures in March will likely show increases over revenue, but when Mr. Dunning brings down his budget, probably some time in May, it is predicted in some circles the deficit will be much less than $35,000,000 forecast as maximum in last year's budget speech.

Observers believe trade figures for the fiscal year will show large increases when they are completely compiled. Latest trade statistics for the nine months ending December, 1937, show total aggregate trade of Canada valued at $1,513,836,609 compared with $1,326,100,058 for the same period in 1936. Aggregate trade for the 12-month period might conceivably reach $1,800,000,000. For the nine-month period ending last December, excess of exports over imports was estimated at $239,150,937, compared with $325,455,904 for the same period in the previous year.

Devastating Tornadoes

Many Lives Lost And Hundreds Injured In Western States

Columbus, Kas.—Devastating tornadoes lashed across five states, killing at least 19 persons and seriously injuring hundreds.

The storms first tore at the tri-state corner of Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri, dipped into northern Arkansas then whipped up the Illinois river valley of central Illinois.

Eight persons were killed in this southeast Kansas town of 3,500. A man was killed at Missouri and at least six died in a sundown storm in Illinois. Two twisters killed at least four in Arkansas.

At Jacksonville, Ill., a twister shrieked its way along the Illinois river valley and brought death to four persons and injured at least a dozen.

Communication lines in the storm areas were left in a badly crippled state and accurate details of the storms' destruction were difficult to obtain.

Rushville, Astoria and South Pekin in the central and west-central sections of Illinois bore the brunt of the Illinois storm.

Radio Regulations

Purchasers Of New Sets Must Have License Before Getting Delivery

Ottawa.—Purchasers of radio sets will be required to produce or buy a license before dealers may deliver their purchases, according to an order of the transport department proclaimed in an extra issue of the Canada Gazette.

The order makes it an offence for a person to install or operate more than one set in his home without obtaining extra licenses. It makes it unlawful to operate a set that emits radiations interfering with reception of other set owners.

Dealers and service men are prohibited from servicing or repairing sets unless the owners can produce licenses entitling them to operate the sets.

Win For South Africa

Bisley, England.—For the eighth time South Africa wins the King George V. trophy for miniature rifle shooting for boys of the Empire, their score being 86.847 points out of a possible 100. The United Kingdom scored 82.484, and New Zealand 77.133. Canada, Australia and India did not qualify. The United Kingdom won 174 silver and bronze medals for individual high scores, South Africa 122, and Canada 65.

Fruit Exports Up

Ottawa.—Canadian fresh fruits exported in February were valued at $849,522 compared with $1,016,567 the previous month and $364,495 in Feb., 1937, the Dominion bureau of statistics reported. Imports during February were valued at $760,750 against $919,847 and $6,097,968.

R.A.F. Flyers Killed

Lincoln, Eng.—Three persons were killed when two planes crashed in mid-air, 500 feet above Scampton, Lincolnshire. All three were Royal Air Force flyers—Pilot officer Tyrell of London; Sergeant Davies of Leicestershire, and Aircraftsman Scoberg of Glamorgr

2249

Traffic Law Enforcement

More Important Than Enforcing Criminal Laws States Police Chief

Saskatoon.—Enforcement of traffic laws was more important than enforcement of criminal laws, Chief of Police G. M. Donald declared in an address here. Chief Donald, stressing the fact that auto accidents took away life, urged a rigid examination for all automobile drivers as he discussed problems of traffic safety.

Such an examination, he considered, should include not only the mechanics of driving, but should also include information as to the driver's responsibilities and the rights of all others who use the highway.

Indicating the alarming toll taken by traffic accidents in Canada and the United States, Chief Donald said the most dangerous age appeared to be from 16 to 20. He suggested instruction should be given in collegiates, where the "first crop of drivers" could be reached.

Examinations should be conducted by persons not commercially dependent on the issuing of licenses, Chief Donald said.

DEGRADING EFFECT OF PATERNALISM IN GOVERNMENT

Edmonton.—Paternalism in government can only have a degrading effect on the people of a nation, rather than raising them to a higher level, the Rowell commission was told by Paul L. Farnalls, president of the Alberta Association of Municipal (rural) Districts.

"There is no more demoralizing experience for man than to receive something for nothing, something for which he has not put forth any effort," Mr. Farnalls asserted.

"When the state says 'here is an opportunity of work' its duty has been discharged," he submitted.

To-day people were being taught to believe it was the duty of the government to supply them with food, shelter, clothing and seed grain, said Mr. Farnalls, a farmer. He suggested this theory had a profound effect not only on governments but on society itself.

Mr. Farnalls appeared, with Hon. J. E. Brownlee, former Alberta premier, for the province's 158 organized rural districts having a population of 350,000. In addition, he said, there were 240 unorganized districts, with a population of 103,000, administered by the government.

The rural municipalities were the last of three municipal groups to be heard during the day, the cities and the towns and villages having been heard earlier. In all cases, the submissions advanced objections to the present burden of responsibilities placed on local administrations in recent years, out of proportion to their revenue-producing ability.

The commission learned that the problem facing the rural districts was not its debts burden, for the total capital debt of the 158 municipalities amounted to only $6,014 and had never exceeded $20,000 at any time. When asked some detail about sinking fund payments, Mr. Farnalls said he knew little about it because he had never had anything to do with sinking funds.

The rural municipalities had financed expenditures entirely out of current revenue, he said, despite the fact arrears in taxes in 1936 amounted to $18,221,000. The municipalities had a floating debt of less than $1,000,000.

"That is a very fine record," Chairman N. W. Rowell commented.

In urging some adjustment of the accumulation of private debt now burdening the province, Mr. Farnalls made clear he was not suggesting interest was not a proper charge against capital, but the fairness of existing interest rates was in question.

If rates had been restricted to six per cent., there would have been less grief all round, he contended.

"My guess would be that none of the mortgage companies made any money on loans in western Canada," Mr. Rowell said.

"The burden of private debt is the cause of much of the unrest existing on the prairies at present," Mr. Farnalls submitted. "A proper and adequate solution would contribute more than anything else to that return of confidence and contentment which must be the foundation of satisfactory national spirit."

He recommended Dominion assistance in highway construction and maintainance, the standard of roads having deteriorated to a point that would not be tolerated in the eastern provinces.

The commission was warned that secondary education in Alberta could not continue to be provided free on the present tax setup alloted to education.

"Unless more adequate provision is made for it, the whole scheme of secondary education will collapse," A. E. Ottewell, of the Alberta School Trustees' Association, declared.

NEW NAZI ENVOY



Envoy to Poland since 1931, Hans Adolf von Moltke now becomes the new Nazi Ambassador to Great Britain, succeeding Joachim von Ribbentrop, who was made German foreign minister.

Plans For Pavilion

B.C. Man Wins First Place In Architectural Contest

Ottawa.—Hon. W. D. Euler, minister of trade, announced W. F. M. Williams, of Nelson, B.C., had been awarded first place in the architectural contest for the Canadian government pavilion to be erected at the world's fair in New York next year.

Williams will be commissioned by the department of trade and commerce to prepare working drawings, details and specifications, for which he will be paid a sum calculated at three per cent. of the cost of the building, $75,000.

Second prize of $300 in the contest, which was open to practically every architect in the Dominion, went to Ernest Narott, of Montreal, while the third award of $200 went to the firm of Ross and MacDonald, also of Montreal.

Satisfied With Car

Toronto.—Automobile thieves left a note after they abandoned Alec Lippay's car on a district side road. "Your can handles beautifully," the note read. "We were driving it at 60 miles an hour over wet roads and found it a smooth-running car." Lippay, an automobile salesman, can use the note.

A BOMBER CREW AT WORK



Few people have seen the crew of a giant bomber at work, and this picture presents a vivid impression of the crew of one of Britain's heavy bombing planes, peacefully engaged. The second pilot is on the right checking navigation at the chart table, while at the left the radio operator keeps in touch with the base. The plane was flying over the South of England when the picture was taken.

Favors Storage In Canada

Leeds Chamber Of Commerce Thinks Grain Should Be Held

Leeds, England.—Storage of huge supplies of grain in Canada for British use in war time was proposed as the best means of overcoming the threat of a food shortage.

The risk of bringing the grain to Great Britain in convoyed fleets would be less than that of aerial attacks on granaries in Britain, S. Lineham said in a debate on the problem at a Leeds Chamber of Commerce meeting.

He said large sums of money would be required to build in England granaries to hold a two-year supply, as was proposed by Alderman A. R. Bretherick. The following resolution, adopted by the Leeds chamber, will be submitted to the annual meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce:

"The chamber desires to draw the attention of His Majesty's government to the anxiety felt throughout the country at the prevailing uncertainty regarding the maintenance of regular supplies of foodstuffs in the event of war and urges upon the government the importance of satisfying the citizens of the country that suitably effective action is being taken."

Alderman Bretherick said "the silos in this country, even if they were full, together with the flour in circulation in the bakeries throughout the country hold less than a month's supply."

"Let us take an insurance policy in the form of storing the necessities of life, such as wheat and grain, within our midst for as long a period as possible, at least two years," he added.

Examined In Canada

R.A.F. Applicants Do Not Go To England For Tests

Ottawa.—The Royal Air Force for some time past has been accepting Canadians who have made application through the department of national defence here for short-term commissions in the British force, it was learned. The department examines the applicant as to his physical eligibility and its decision in that regard is accepted by the R.A.F. Previously a Canadian wanting to enter the force had to go to England and take the chance of whether he would be passed physically by doctors there.

SENATORS WILL INVESTIGATE THE RAILWAY ISSUE

Ottawa.—A special committee of 20 senators will investigate Canada's railway problems. This was decided when the upper house adopted the motion of Senator F. B. Black (Con., Westmoreland), made in amendment to the resolution of Senator C. P. Beaubien (Cons., Montarville), which called on the government to relieve the country of its railway burden.

Debate on the railways has been in progress for the past month in the senate with the whole issue of amalgamation thrown into the arena. Addresses delivered throughout Canada by Sir Edward Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, have been extensively quoted, and Sir Edward's pronouncements on joint managements of the roads approved by some senators and attacked by others.

Government Leader Raoul Dandurand declared against unification of the Canadian National Railways and the C.P.R., believing joint management could not accomplish more than had been attempted by the committee established for the purpose of effecting co-operative economies.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Conservative leader, asked that the whole issue be examined. He repeated his distaste for amalgamation if that meant unification under government ownership. He had been impressed by what was achieved by the British railways and hoped adoption of a similar system might bring advantageous results to Canada.

Only by having the railway matter probed by a committee would the country be in a position to decide between co-operation and unified management, said Senator Dandurand. No one was bound by the statements made by Sir Edward Beatty.

"We know he has been carrying on a campaign primarily in the interests of the Canadian Pacific Railway," the government leader said. "But there is one thing that dominates the country to a much higher extent than Sir Edward Beatty or the C.P.R. and that is the general interest of Canada."

One of the tasks confronting the committee would be to obtain details of the general statements made with respect to the contemplated saving of $75,000,000 through unified management.

In that respect Sir Edward continued to deal in generalities, Senator Dandurand said. So far he had had the entire field to himself inasmuch as no officials of the C.N.R. had laid their case before the public. In many cases they were in opposition to the conclusions drawn by Sir Edward and these points of divergence would have to be tested by the senate committee.

Sees Room For Many More Settlers In Areas Of Northern Alberta

Edmonton.—Within the next 25 years another 250,000 people can be settled on land suitable for mixed farming in Alberta's northern black soil or park belt area, Dr. F. A. Wyatt, professor of soils at the University of Alberta, said.

He felt it might be assumed an equal number would be supported in the urban areas by that settlement.

Dr. Wyatt estimated before the Rowell commission that about 12,000,000 acres of land was available in the park belt area suitable for dividing into three farms in each 1,000 acres, including pasturage. He suggested about 60,000 farmers could be established there eventually.

Settlement on the irrigated lands of southern Alberta could gradually be doubled, by more intensive cultivation on smaller units, he suggested. At present between 4,000 and 5,000 farm units are served by irrigation.

No further settlement was possible in the southeastern part of the province known as the drouth area, Dr. Wyatt said, and only a slight increase would be possible in the area of dark brown soil in the central part.

J. M. Stewart, commission counsel, recalled the commission had been told in its Saskatchewan sittings that the gray soil in the northern part of that province was not good for cultivation.

Dr. Wyatt said the same soil extended into Alberta in the Primrose Lake area and he felt a good manager could grow good crops on it by using more clover. If land were left in clover half or one-third the time, it could produce 30 bushels of wheat or 50 bushels of oats to the acre, he said.

Dr. Wyatt's estimate of available land featured a day in which the commission established something of a record by hearing six other submissions by various organizations and having two more briefs merely filed without being read into the record.

The list consisted of private committees in Alberta of Alberta bondholders proposing a refunding scheme with Dominion guarantee; an appeal by the Alberta College of Physicians and Surgeons for increased federal aid for health services; a tax qualification for municipal voters proposed by the Edmonton Taxpayers' Protective Association; the Calgary board of trade's request for help now in marketing oil and coal so it could help the other provinces later; and submissions by the Calgary real property owners and the Canadian chamber of agriculture.

The young men's section of the Calgary board of trade filed a submission of its own favoring amalgamation of the three prairie provinces, as did the Calgary Unemployed Union on a wide variety of current topics.

Dr. Wyatt told the commission wooded soils constituted about two-thirds of the entire area of the province, or about 100,000,000 acres, and it would be in that section that any extensive future settlement would take place.

The area was covered with a thin layer of vegetable matter soil and practically no vegetable matter was mixed with the mineral matter. Result was that if two or three fires burned over an area the vegetable matter was burned out and only the mineral matter left, described by the farmers as white clay, which baked easily.

On such soil it would be "absolutely necessary" to grow clover for a third or half the time. Fertilizer would also be essential in most of the park belt area. Settlers would thus be compelled to be mixed farmers, keeping livestock and not confining themselves to grain.

Dr. Wyatt said under ideal conditions settlers might get along with a quarter section of land, but more would be necessary for pasture.

Shorter Hours

C.N. Railway Workers In West Arrange To Divide Work

Ottawa.—A telegraphic vote of unions officials from coast to coast saved for two months at least the jobs of 1,800 Canadian National Railways shops employees in the central and western regions who were scheduled to be laid off April 1.

The union representatives in these two regions, taking in all the provinces west of Quebec and the Point St. Charles shop, Verdun, Que., agreed to have the shop workers go on an 18-day work month in April and May.

In the Atlantic region the vote was for insistence of seniority rights as provided for in the unions' agreements with the railways and 300 men at the Moncton, N.B., and Riviere Du Loup, Que., shops will be laid off.

Shortage of work for the shops, spread across Canada from Moncton to Vancouver, caused the layoff notices, affecting variously from 15 to three per cent. of the men at the scattered shops, to be posted a week or more ago by the C.N.R. management after efforts had been made to have union representatives agree to a general curtailment of hours.

Want Canadian Singers

London.—Promoters of the Empire day concert under patronage of the king and queen, in Albert hall, May 24, are hopeful of having singers from Canada and other dominions in the great choir.

Poland Complains

Warsaw, Poland. — The Gazetta Polska, Polish foreign office mouthpiece, attacked Czechoslovakia's foreign policy, asserting the Czech frontier served as a gateway for Communism's entrance into Poland.

French Pledges

France Tells Germany She Will Defend Czechoslovakia

Paris.—France advised Germany that French pledges to defend Czechoslovakia meant exactly what they said and exhorted the reich government to "normalize" its relations with that country in order to relieve international strain.

Foreign Minister Joseph Paul-Boncour received German ambassador Johannes von Welczeck to make this statement to him in the name of the French government. He said he hoped the reich, animated by a desire for peace equal to that of the French cabinet, would bring about normalization of German-Czechoslovakia relations.

Would Help Spain

Urge Measures Be Taken To Check Bombardments

London.—A manifesto urging the British government to help government Spain to obtain arms abroad was signed by the Duchess of Atholl and J. H. Wills, Conservatives; Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal, and Major Clement Attlee, Labor leader. They also recommended despatch of funds to the Spanish government and measures to check the bombing of open towns by the insurgents.

The Labor party decided to launch a new attack on the government's policies of bargaining with Italy and non-intervention in Spain. It will take the form of a motion of censure and probably will be made early next week in the House of Commons.

Commander At Gibraltar

London.—The war office appointed General Sir William Edmund Ironside to command Gibraltar—the rock that guards the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea.

Spanish Insurgents Continue Eastward Drive To The Sea

Hendaye, France.—Insurgents entered a second province of Catalonia in their eastward drive to the sea, while to the north thousands of government militiamen and civilian refugees streamed toward and across the French border.

Navarrese troops were reported to have penetrated Tarragona and captured the village of Batla in smashing their way to a point five miles from the important city of Gandesa.

A second column in the sector, insurgent despatches said, occupied the village of Calaceite, in western Teruel province, crossed into Tarragona and took the village of Caseras.

To the north of these operations, Lerida, "key" to the defences of Catalonia, 80 miles west of Barcelona, was announced by the insurgents to have been surrounded. Lerida is the capital of the province of the same name, the first of the four provinces of Catalonia the insurgents entered.

The government's Pyrenees divisions, cut off from their bases by the insurgent advance on Lerida and especially by the operations east of Jaca, were reported fleeing in disorder.

The body of deserting militiamen escaped across the Pyrenees into the hamlet of Hospice de France.

As the number of Spanish refugees reaching France increased, border officials began shifting them to camps in frontier towns. There they were interned and fed after the soldiers among them were disarmed.

French observers feared these refugees were but the vanguard of thousands of homeless and destitute persons, including troops, whose care would create a serious problem.

Underground Streams Are Located Which May Solve Prairie Water Problems

Subterranean streams which flow far beneath the earth's surface in glacial channels carry off much needed precipitation in semi-arid districts of Saskatchewan but may solve the serious water shortage problem which has developed.

T. C. Main, water resources engineer of the Canadian National Railways for western region, told geology professors and students at the University of Saskatchewan about steps taken to overcome water shortage and said that experimental projects at Humboldt and Watrous already had proven eminently successful.

"Seventy-five per cent. of the people on the western plains are using water that is not fit for human consumption," Mr. Main declared during his address.

"It may not be hurting them," he went on to say, "but in this age it is not good enough, especially when there is such an abundance of excellent water available." Precipitation on the great plains made it a semi-arid area, he said. In addition, there was a minimum of rivers, and lake water was quite bad as a rule. The deep ground water of the prairies was hard and contained too many salts.

Mr. Main dealt with the efforts of the C.N.R. to obtain satisfactory water supplies in areas not easily served. His remarks were quite applicable to the domestic conditions of towns and cities as well as farms, and to small-scale irrigation requirements, he said.

In 1920 the railway was faced with a severe water crisis. It found that in many locations it was necessary to catch the water before it soaked into the earth's crust, if it was to have it at all, so dams were built in coulees. The water in the ground was not at all suitable in these areas, so the dams were constructed only in places above the ground-water level. The railway collected water from the spring run-off and from heavy rains, and there was no infiltration from below. The water was of good quality, the speaker said.

Fifty-six of these dams were built in 10 years. Many held water over three years, the water 40 feet deep in places. Many methods of construction were used, including concrete and wood. At the present time all but three held water.

Shortage still prevailed, Mr. Main continued. A method of obtaining water from the quicksand under a surface layer of clay was discovered by an American engineer only recently. The sand, in this particular type of well, was pumped out and gravel put in its place. The sand particles were held in suspension only so long as the water moved at a certain rate, he said, and gravel was continually inserted until a big enough reservoir was created for the required rate of pumping.

The third method outlined by Mr. Main promised to revolutionize the whole water situation on the prairies. Operations in the Humboldt, Watrous and Nokomis areas gave him cause for unbounded optimism.

"Humboldt was running short of water—and it was good water in the first place," he said. "The deep wells had dried up, and the C.N.R. was faced with a shortage. We got permission from our chief engineer to experiment on a new theory we had."

Shallow glacial deposits of sand and gravel on a bed of heavy clay showed no water on the top of the clay, he asserted. An annual rainfall of 12 inches on an acre of land would yield a quarter of a million gallons. "Where did it go?" was the question. Gravel land carried little vegetation and there was slight evaporation, so not much was lost in the air.

The theory was that channels or troughs were scooped out of the clay during the glacial age, and the water ran into these. After a considerable period of no success in the Humboldt district, a channel was located and traced for three miles. There was a depth of 20 feet of water, 30,000 gallons a day going through the sand and gravel. This was in October of last year, so the operations were not yet completed.

A similar condition developed at Watrous. The C.N.R. got its water from the town, and it was of such poor quality that it earned the name of "liquid dynamite" among trainmen. A satisfactory plant was put into operation there on Feb. 1.

The big surprise was left for Nokomis. "A billion gallons of the best water between Winnipeg and Edmonton, including Saskatoon, was just a few feet under the ground," Mr. Main said. He obtained a requisition of $85,000 to develop the scheme.

Sections three and four of township 30, range 23, west of the 2nd, were examined in detail by Mr. Main's party. Under 722 acres, it was estimated, 218,000,000 gallons of water flowed yearly. A thousand acres were tested, and then 8,000 acres indicated a similar condition. Only 20,000,000 gallons annually are needed by the railway. "There is enough first-class water there for a city like Saskatoon," the speaker said. "And there must certainly be similar prospects elsewhere. These three places needed water and we were able to find some. We have not tried elsewhere."

Early Printing

Study Of Technique Of Art In The Early Sixteenth Century

The King has presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, two documents which are of great value for the study of the technique of printing in red and black in the early sixteenth century.

The first is what is known as a frisket-sheet—a protecting sheet of parchment backed with paper, in which holes were cut to allow the printing of initials, or words, which were to appear in red. The second is the proof of a page printed entirely in red which shows textual corrections and on which those words which are to be left in red in the final printing are marked with the pen. The book to which this proof belongs (a Book of Hours printed by Regnault, of Paris, in 1535) is already in the library of the museum, and shows the marked words duly printed in red, whereas the remainder of the page is in black.

The importance of the King's gift is that it furnishes for the first time proof of what has only been surmised beore—the method of printing in black and red at this period. It is now clear that the whole of the type was inked in red for the proof. Then a frisket-sheet was cut which allowed only the selected initials and words to touch the paper. Finally the type for these words and letters was taken out, and the gaps were filled with leads, and the remaining type was cleaned, re-inked with black ink, and printed off a second time to complete the process.

Both these documents were found, with others, among printers' waste used as padding inside an old binding in the Royal Library at Windsor.—London Times.

The Safer Practice

Is To Give Old Seeds Germination Test Before Sowing

When seed fails to germinate after sowing, real loss results, for reseeding costs money and early crop prospects vanish. Recently a gardener sent samples of lettuce, onion, beet, and carrot seed to the Dominion Seed Branch Laboratory, Ottawa, for germination test. The seed was three years old and intended for use next spring. The lettuce germinated 72 per cent., the beet 71 per cent., the carrot 49 per cent., and the onion two per cent. Three years ago, when fresh, all of these seeds germinated over 90 per cent. These tests proved once again that some kinds of seed lose their viability quicker than others. The onion seeds were practically dead when three years old, while the beet and lettuce seeds retained reasonably high germination. The carrot seeds had declined almost 50 per cent. in the three years but were still serviceable at a heavier seeding rate. These results are typical of many tests made.

The point is that old seed should not be used before tested for germination. This may be done at home between two damp blotters or a sample may be sent to the nearest Dominion Seed Branch laboratory.

Luck Was Against Him

Boy Stowaway Boarded Plane Going In Wrong Direction

In 1929, Arthur Schreiber got across the Atlantic as a stowaway on a French stunt flight from Old Orchard, Me., to Spain. But on commercial airlines the close watch kept on planes at airports make unauthorized free rides next to impossible. One night in Indianapolis, 23-year-old John Henry Hagaman, after bumming his way by hitchhiking and rod-riding over the most of North America, thought he would try his luck by air. His mother was in flood-stricken Van Nuys, Calif., and he wanted to get home in a hurry, so he slipped aboard a T.W.A. transport during a routine 20-minute halt. Aloft a few minutes later, the disheveled young man appeared before 17 startled passengers. He was allowed to finish his ride in one of four unoccupied seats. At the next stopping place he was escorted off airport property and released. The only rub was that Flier Hagaman, in the excitement of his adventure, boarded an eastbound plane and found himself in Dayton, Ohio, 150 miles farther away from home.—Time.

Sank German Battleship

Thomas Edward Newton, 43, gunlayer aboard H.M.S. Arethusa, who fired the torpedo which sank the German battleship Blucher off Dogger Banks in January, 1915, died recently in hospital at Vancouver. Newton was one of three men saved when the Arethusa herself was sunk in February, 1916.

May Be Explanation

Science has not been able to explain satisfactorily just why some lightning flashes show up black when photographed. The only explanation so far, is that the wave length of the light causes the unusual chemical reaction. 2249

A Very Common Custom

Everybody At Some Time Puts Largest Apples On Top

A man from Orono, Ontario, was in court charged with selling apples not properly named or graded, and he paid a fine. There was also something in the case about putting large apples at the top of a container and filling the rest of the space with small ones. We have little enough patience with that sort of business; we do not suggest that court should be particularly lenient with offenders. But in the larger field the same custom is common enough, and the people who do it seldom get themselves brought into court.

Put it this way: If you are a husband and father—are you always the same jovial person at home as you are in the day's business when you are meeting business associates or strangers? No doubt you have the big apples on top of the basket during your business hours, but are the big ones always on top when you get home?

If you are a wife and mother, the basket of apples holds for inspection and comparison. Possibly you go out here and there to social gatherings, to suppers or clubs, and likely the big apples are on top of the basket then. Whether the same arrangement holds good at home and under all circumstances we do not know.

Did you ever sell or rent a house to an individual? In doing so did you mention there might be water in the cellar, that the upstairs was rather difficult to heat—or did you concentrate on the location of the property in a good district, the quality of the flooring and the excellence of the decorations and the lighting fixtures? In other words did you put the big apples at the top of the basket and leave your customer to find the smaller ones himself after the deal was concluded?

The same thing can be applied to dozens of situations, and it is just a question if a good many of us are not guilty of putting our big apples on top of the basket. The difference is that few of us get taken to court to answer to the charge.—Peterborough Examiner.

Canadian Writers

Lots Of Material In The West For The Story Writer

Canadian writers are far too prone to lament that there are no story plots in Canadian life, other than the wildly romantic themes of the North or the Red Coats. If only they had the eyes to see!

Perhaps that is the first qualification of enduring authorship — the ability to see into things. It is not too difficult to learn to write, after a fashion: it is much more of a real problem to gain the so-necessary insight that finds story material in the simplest of life-patterns. For this reason, the aspiring Canadian writer gladly studies every aid to perception. And therefore he should examine with care the work of a young Winnipegger, whose ability to mould the most prosaic everyday Canadian events into satisfying short stories is but little short of miraculous.

The reference is to Mr. Sinclair Ross, whose writing has won recognition from so astute and cautious a critic as Sir Andrew Macphail, and from the editorial board of "Queen's Quarterly" as well. Mr. Ross devotes himself almost wholly to the story material he finds in the Saskatchewan farm scene; he takes episodes and conversations that must ring familiarly in the ears of many, and heightens them with striking artistic insight without in the least destroying their verisimilitude. It is talent deservng almost unreserved recognition.

But that is not the point here. The point is that there are all sorts of Canadian story materials in the humbles of Canadian scenes, if the writer has the seeing-eye. What Mr. Ross has done, is doing, any aspiring Canadian writer worth his keep can do. And then there will be no further need for lamentations over the paucity of Canadian story material. Or for the blindness of editors, either!—Winnipeg Free Press.

Dirigibles And War

Factors That Forbid The Use Of Dirigibles In Event Of Hostilities

Dirigibles have ceased to be useful in war, a source close to the German government said in a statement on helium.

Any suggestion that helium imported into Germany from the United States might be used for war purposes, he said, is "pure nonsense and betrays a woeful ignorance of the question."

German aviation experts said four factors virtually forbid the use of dirigibles in the next war: Low speed, high cost, bulkiness and the necessity of maintaining large air and ground crews.

Real Salesmanship

To prove the superiority of his product, a Mid-Western honey merchandiser took a bear to a recent Chicago trade convention. He then stacked different brands of honey, along with his own, and turned the bear loose to sample them. After moseying around all the other brands, the bruin always wound up by setting down and eating the owner's honey at every demonstration.

The Sphinx of Egypt is being flood-lighted for the first time.

WAR RELIC MAY GO FOR SCRAP METAL



This big howitzer of World War days is in the ground of Hertford Castle, but it may shortly be sold for scrap and be "reincarnated" in a weapon of more modern proportions. The youngsters look at the howitzer with interest because they were not born when it roared defiance at the enemy.

Necessary For World Travel

Dates Change At Imaginary Line From North To South

The international date line is an imaginary line from the North to the South Poles, at which dates change.

The necessity for such a line, in these days of general world travel, may be illustrated by the imaginery case of a traveller who leaves a certain point at 12 o'clock noon on Monday, and travels westward round the globe, keeping pace with the sun. This speedy traveller would arrive at his starting point at noon on Tuesday, with the sun directly overhead the entire 24 hours of the journey. The question would be where did he leave Monday and enter Tuesday?

The answer would be that the date became later by one day upon his crossing of the international date line. This line is located approximately at the 180th meridian.

The international date line is not straight from pole to pole. It starts down the 180th meridian from the North Pole, jogs east of Wrangel Island, passes between Alaska and Siberia, and thence angles west again past the 180th meridian, returning to the meridian approximately opposite Vladivostok. The date line then drops down the meridian to the equator, where it makes its last eastern jog, rejoining the meridian permanently at the Antipodes Islands.

This jogging of the date line is for the purpose of keeping it at sea so far as possible, where traffic is least likely to be disturbed or confused by the change of date.

Exclusively For Children

Hotel In Hendon, England, One Of Strangest In World

Catering exclusively to children a hotel has been opened in Hendon, England. Guests are between 10 days and 14 years old. All have well-to-do parents, some of whom are travelling abroad, divorced, or just uninterested in little ones. Four children of a woman who had eloped were registered without comment, and their father visits them regularly. Mrs. Bird German, the proprietress, believes her hostelry one of the strangest in the world. "Several of the guests are the children of divorced parents," she said. "usually their mothers visit them during the day and the fathers at night." Two recent guests were Chinese babies 18 months old. Their mothers had come to London University to study for degrees.

Iron ore is found in Brazil and Venezuela in spots where a certain type of rare and beautiful orchid blooms.

Wheat Rust

Plague Of Prairies Now Being Conquered By Aid Of New Resistant Varieties

Wheat rust, prairie plague, is near being conquered, Dr. L. H. Newman, Dominion cerealist, told the house agriculture and colonization committee.

Three to five million bushels of seed of rust-resistant wheats will be available this year, he said. It will be sown chiefly in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan.

"After this year there will not be much excuse for sowing varieties susceptible to rust," he said.

A film, distributed by United Grain Growers, Limited, produced with the co-operation of federal and provincial government, showing the work being done to defeat the disease that plagues not only wheat in the west but oats in the east as well was shown.

Great care has been taken that no varieties unacceptable to the grain trade have been distributed.

"We use Marquis as the standard of quality," said Dr. Newman. "Actually we have developed a number of varieties that seem to have the edge on Marquis." He predicted that in eastern Canada the new rust-resistant wheat varieties would replace Marquis and Huron, the present stand-bys.

One Of World's Wonders

Trinidad's Pitch Lake Was Discovered By Raleigh In 1595

One of the "eight wonders of the world" is Trinidad's Pitch Lake, discovered in 1595 by Sir Walter Raleigh. Its surface is like a great wrinkled tarpaulin, over 100 acres in extent. An automobile left standing on the pitch surface sinks gradually. A pipe 160 feet long was forced into the lake in an unsuccessful attempt to find the bottom. It vanished overnight and re-appeared years later, 800 feet away, gnarled and twisted. The pitch is used extensively for highway surfacing, roofing and cementing.

Request Was Refused

Fuehrer Adolf Hitler of Germany sent a message to the Duke of Windsor, politely refusing the Duke's personal plea for release of Baron Louis Rothschild of the famous banking family, who was a Nazi prisoner in Vienna. The Baron was the Duke's host on several occasions when Edward visited Austria.

Each of the great animal divisions of the world has a different covering material. Mammals have hair, reptiles have scaly skin, fish have scales, insects and mollusks have shells and birds have feathers.

Cross Stitch – Useful – Colorful



PATTERN 6062

Regal peacocks in 10 and 5 to the inch crosses—what fun to watch them take form on scarf-ends, chair, or buffet-set! Use bright floss! Pattern 6062 contains a transfer pattern of 2 motifs 10½ x 13½ inches, 2 and 2 reverse motifs 2½ x 4¼ inches; illustrations of stitches; materials needed; color schemes.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

Facts About Tornadoes, That Cost Yearly Many Lives And Much Property Loss

Value Of Personal Liberty

Was Very Clearly Demonstrated By Judge In England

A prized possession of democratic countries is the liberty of the subject. A recent High Court case in Britain illustrates effectively not only the value placed upon personal liberty by the British, but also the balance which is struck between the forces of law and order and the individual.

The facts of the case are simple. Mr. John Patrick Ludlow, actor, was waiting for a bus. He was wearing a thick coat and he had over his arm a thinner coat which he was taking to his tailor to be pressed. Mr. Ludlow was arrested by two plain-clothes policemen and marched to the local police station, on suspicion of having stolen the second coat.

Mr. Ludlow brought an action against the police claiming damages for false imprisonment. His version of the facts was accepted by the jury who awarded him £300 damages with costs.

It might seem at first sight that this was an extremely unimportant action, almost a waste of time. But true democracy is really an expression of small liberties, and this case has its important aspects. As the judge in the case, Lord Hewart, observed: "If once we show any signs of giving way to the abominable doctrine that because things are done by officials therefore some immunity must be extended to them, what is to become of our country?"

In Britain the police are not the law. They are citizens with special powers, but they are subject to control and must use their special powers discreetly. In some ways this hampers them in their fight against crime. But it also acts as a most effective shield in the fight to safeguard individual liberty.—Christian Science Monitor.

Ruled Million Subjects

Wealthy Indian Prince Who Died Recently Succeeded By Son

The tall, bearded and heavily bejewelled Maharajah of Patiala, one of the wealthiest and most important Indian princes, who died recently, governed 1,600,000 subjects, mostly broad-shouldered Sikhs, in a realm of about 6,000 square miles in India's extreme northwest. He was succeeded by his 24-year-old son.

The Maharajah served with the Indian Expeditionary Force in the World War. Soldier, sportsman and imperial statesman, he was appointed extra honorary aide-de-camp to King George VI.

He had an income of $4,500,000 a year. He once summoned a painter to do his portrait in state robes which included $30,000,000 worth of jewels.

On his visits to London, the Maharajah would engage the whole floor of one of the best hotels. A solid silver bath was installed for His Highness' use and 5,000 cut roses were delivered every day to adorn the rooms.

In his huge collection of jewels was a string of pearls reputed to be worth $5,000,000.

Ex-Miner Keeps Fit

Takes Fifteen-Minute Walk Barefoot Every Day In Year

For 27 years or more, winter and summer, Oren (Ginger) Young, Midland, Michigan, has been taking a 15-minute walk barefoot daily. And in all that time he never has been ill a day.

"Apples, tomatoes and humans need air," Young explains. "Put apples in a hot room without fresh air and they rot rapidly. Give them air and they keep good for a long time."

One of Young's stunts, which sometimes amazes visitors to the town, is shoveling the snow off his front walk while barefooted and dressed only in light shirt and trousers.

"Of course, I wear an overcoat and protect myself from the cold like other folks, but not during my 15-minute daily airing-off period," Young adds.

Young, 59 years old, believes one reason he values fresh air so highly is that he spent his youth in the coal mines where fresh air just doesn't exist.

Missed Her Chance

America's first woman newspaper photographer, Frances Benjamin Johnson, was on the job in Buffalo in 1900, with her camera all set, when President McKinley was suddenly assassinated. But she didn't get the epochal picture. It seems she was so unnerved as the assassin shot down the Chief Executive she just sat down—like a woman—and cried instead of squeezing the bulb.

Carries Away Germs

The oily film covering the skin is loosened and broken down into minute globules by soap lather, which surrounds dirt particles, including germs, so that they may be carried away by rinsing.

Cairo, the Egyptian capital, is the largest city in Africa.

Although people in this section of the United States do not give tornadoes very much thought, they kill thousands of people every year and destroy millions of dollars' worth of property, says the Baltimore Sun. The twister, which is almost an American monopoly, is most frequently encountered in the central Southern States, Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, Arkansas, Oklahoma, but it extends north up the Mississippi valley and occasionally visits Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota.

The tornado is a phenomenon encouraged by wide flat areas. Mountains and other topographical irregularities break up the tornado and deflect it. Some tornadoes cover great distances, like the series of twisters which struck a wide area from Georgia to Iowa the other day, killing several people and doing great damage at Belleville, Ill. Ordinarily 50 or 60 miles is about the limit.

The cause of tornadoes has been described by meteorologists as the disturbance created when a mass of cool air rushes into a warm-air region. The "tongue" of cool air rushing in at an altitude above that of the warm air tends to sink and be displaced by the upward surging warm air.

For some reason or other, the resulting tornado is usually formed on a line to the south or southwest of the centre of the low-pressure area. The speed varies from 20 to 50 miles an hour, moving generally from west to east. Old tornado dodgers testify that the way to avoid being snatched up by a twister is to walk or run toward the northwest or west. The difference of a few feet may make all the difference between being in the path of the twister or safely out of it.

During the tornado season, which is Spring, Americans read plenty of freak stories about tornadoes. At Mabank, Texas, in 1933, chickens were plucked clean by an erratic twister. At Tulsa a year later an automobile containing seven people was picked up off the road, rolled over a few times and set back on the road without serious damage. One twister lifted a schoolhouse off its foundations while teacher and pupils crouched in the basement.

For the survivors of cyclonic storms these episodes provide valuable reminiscent material, but during their period of intensity—often only two or three minutes—they are terrifying even to the hardened inhabitants of the tornado belt. From the first premonitory roar to the crescendo of flying trees and circumambient barns and accessories, the prairie twister is an apocalyptic experience.

Rights Of Witnesses

Sufferers From The Badgering Of Clever Lawyers

The most helpless person in any court of law is the witness. He seems to have no friends and suffers from clever lawyers, unsympathetic judges, strange surroundings and usually nervousness. Probably that is why evidence cannot easily be procured to promote the ends of justice. Apparently in Australia there is a judge whose protection of witnesses has got him in the newspapers. His action was so unusual it was news. When a witness in the divorce court at Sydney was being badgered by a lawyer he scratched his head and the privileged lawyer took advantage of the peculiarity. He was told by the cross-examining attorney to "take your hand from your head." Judge Boyce said, "Leave it there if you want to."

To the attorney the judge said: "I believe in witnesses being at their ease. If a man wants to scratch his head, he may do so. If he wants to fold his arms, he may. In fact, within reason, a witness may put his arms anywhere. Many attorneys insist on witnesses looking at them. Witnesses may look where they like. Another question often put is 'What are you laughing at?' when a witness smiles. A witness is perfectly entitled to smile if something funny happens to amuse him."—Brandon Sun.

Crowd Was Hungry

People At Grand National Race Consumed Large Quantities Of Food

The London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company served 16,000 meals to the Grand National crowds. After the race was over there was little left of:

2,500 pounds of fish; 1,700 rashers of bacon; 8,300 eggs; 5,400 pounds of meat; 750 grapefruit; 150 hams and 6,500 bottles of beer.

One railway company alone took 34 trains of racegoers to Aintree. All arrived at the one station within three hours.

For the first time police planes directed traffic from the air by wireless.

Often Are Confused

Poison ivy and poison oak are not the same, although often they are confused. The former is prevalent in Canada and the eastern states, while the latter is rare except in the southern states

Plant Hormones

Experiment With Chemicals To Stimulate Growth Of Crops

Questions regarding fertilizers present more complications as new products come into the market, the result of scientific disclosures. It has been found for example that certain chemicals named "plant hormones," mainly derivatives of butyric and acetic acid, stimulate plant growth under conditions not specifically defined. Experimenting with these products is an interesting pastime, but insufficient is yet known about them to warrant their general use. The plant hormones are not fertilizers but stimulants to plant growth in some mysterious way.

Then there are the so-called minor plant food products containing elements such as manganese, boron and iodine. While it is true that soils after long cropping may become deficient in these elements it is not yet a general condition. Crop requirements of the minor plant foods are relatively small, and average Canadian farm land which is mostly of mineral origin is well stocked with the minor plant foods naturally.

The many brands of satisfactory fertilizers on the market, containing liberal amounts of the three essential plant foods, nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, are invaluable in crop production, because crops use them in such large amounts that soils soon become deficient in them. Farmers are advised to confine their buying to these proven fertilizers unless deficiencies in any of the minor plant foods have been found on their farms. Information regarding such deficiencies may be obtained from the Dominion Experimental Farms, and Agricultural College.

Treasure Trove

Using Diamond Drill To Locate Pirate Gold Off Eastern Coast

It is pleasant, even refreshing, to turn from reports and discussions of wars and crises to read of the adventures of a group of men at Shad Bay who are intent on digging for pirate gold. Modern treasure hunters using the diamond drill rather than the pick and shovel, are busily at work on Plum Island seeking the fabulous riches supposed to be buried there by the villainous pirate Captain Edward Swede.

The whole story has exactly the right flavor for a treasure yarn. The locale is an island. There are stories of old charts and landmarks, of doubloons and killings. The treasure-seekers tell eerie tales of weird incidents which mark their hunt for the riches. The whole collection of detail adds up to a fine pirate-treasure story in the best traditions of adventure fiction.

Stories of fabulous fortunes made overnight by Horatio Algerish heroes or plunging stock market adventurers can never compete for interest with those of buried treasure. There is a glamour about treasure trove which makes $1.50 in doubloons worth, in reader interest, millions in ordinary money.—Halifax Chronicle.

Youth Training Plan

Conference Held At Saskatoon With Delegates From Four Western Provinces

Educational authorities from the four western Canadian provinces who have been in charge of various aspects of the youth training program jointly sponsored by federal and provincial governments for the rehabilitation of unemployed young persons concluded a conference at Saskatoon with R. F. Thompson, director of the scheme for the department of labor. At the conclusion of the discussion, Mr. Thompson said he had little to announce.

The conference had been called principally to allow those active in the work an opportunity to compare notes on the success of various projects under the scheme. The national director said he believed much good had been accomplished by the conference in creating a better understanding between the various agencies.

Mr. Thompson added that the training program would be carried on during the coming winter in the four western provinces at least. He did not anticipate much activity during the summer unless conditions were such that employment on farms was not available. He added that any summer program would be determined by the provincial departments of education.

Many projects for the coming winter's program were discussed by the representatives at the conference. Details of these schemes could not be given out until they had been definitely approved by the provincial governments concerned, he said.

Must Prove Something

Peter Mitrovitch, of the village of Ub, in Serbia, was a martyr to indigestion at the age of 30. He experimented with various diets and finally decided that beans were what he needed. Now, at the age of 70, he has eaten nothing else since he made the discovery, nor has he ever had to see a doctor.

Girl's Father (after suitor)—My daughter is by no means poor.

Suitor—That's all right, I'm poor enough for both of us.

Wage increases in Malaya have been followed by soaring living costs.

Farm Machinery

Depreciation Greatest Factor The Farmer Has To Control With

Farm machinery is a big item in the matter of farm capital and so deserves more consideration than is usually given to it. On the average farm this item will amount to about $1,500. Depreciation is one of the greatest factors the farmer has to contend with in this connection, and is usually figured at about ten per cent. In many cases, however, this figure will be nearly doubled, states C. J. Wilkinson, Dominion Experimental Station, Rosthern, Saskatchewan, but with proper housing facilities or proper handling, it can be reduced considerably.

With another season of work not far away, now is an opportune time to get drills, disk harrows, cultivators, and other machinery checked over. A few hours work tightening loose bolts and bearings, replacing worn or missing parts, will likely save valuable time during the busy season. It is a paying proposition for the farmer to be able to take his machinery into the field at the start of the season in first class condition. Much of this work can be done now, such as sharpening disks, harrow teeth, cultivator shovels, etc., cleaning and adjusting the disks and scrapers on the grain drill, seeing that oiling systems are clean and in working order so that all parts of the machine are being properly lubricated, and so on. It is advisable to wash out the disks of the drill with kerosene and to make certain that the parts are getting oil or grease to them and that the disks are properly adjusted.

Liberal use of oil or grease on machinery is not a waste but rather a good investment. Some parts will require more oiling than others, but generally speaking, for the average tillage machinery, proper oiling or greasing of all parts twice a day is sufficient. Choosing a good grade of lubricant is good economy in the long run.

Always A Tragedy

When Church Even For Unavoidable Reasons Has To Be Abandoned

To abandon a church is a hard thing for denominational authorities to do. However convincing the material arguments may be in favor of closing a place of worship, they cannot overcome the tragedy of the act. A house of God, dedicated to His glory, is to pass; the high purposes and hopes built into its structure, the labors of its ministers, the gladly given self-sacrifices of its congregation, are to be removed from a scene. The fruits of the ministrations within its walls are immortal; should they not have an ever-enduring memorial on the site of their bestowal?

Yet not less than other institutions can a church ignore the changes time works. The population shifts. Factories and shops replace dwellings. Secretarians of another creed surround the old chapel. Attendance falls. Income is reduced. Disrepair becomes evident. If the fabric is a monument, the repository of memories impressive to the multitude, it may be preserved, a place of pilgrimage, but if it records only the daily goodness of common men, the kindest course is to remove its sacred vessels to another sanctuary.

The Presbytery of New York has recently been called on to merge two churches in Manhattan and two in the Bronx. This does not mean their work will cease; it may not mean that the buildings, those shells of things divine, will be put to secular uses. The new population surrounding their sites may acquire them for religious centres. The lamps of faith may still illuminate them, though tended by men obedient to another ritual. May it be so; yet even though it is, there must be deep regret when a church shuts its doors. —New York Sun.

Trapping Of Beaver

From 6,000 To 7,000 Pelts Taken North Of Latitude 53

Reports from points along the Hudson Bay railway indicate that trappers will have between 6,000 and 7,000 beaver pelts to show for the six-weeks open beaver season north of latitude 53.

This season's catch was approximately the same as last year's. The season opened March 15, to close April 23.

Trapping of beaver has been strictly forbidden for many years south of 53 and there appears no present likelihood of the ban being lifted for many years to come.

An order-in-council probably will be issued by the government in the near future setting the time for the muskrat trapping season. Nothing definite has been decided yet.

Unhonored Cheque Found

Believed to have come to Morley Indian reserve, 50 miles west of Calgary, in a bale of discarded clothing, an unhonored cheque for $25 was found by George Smalleyes, an Indian student at the Stoney Indian school. The cheque is being sent to the Toronto bank in an effort to find its owner.

Since the price of capturing a rhinoceros runs into thousands of dollars, not many zoos in the world can afford the animals.

Goldfish belong to the Chinese carp family. 2249

CHINA GUARDS HER PRECIOUS FOOD



Owing to the scarcity of food in Shanghai and the fact that thieving is rampant, great care is taken to protect rice bought by the Council of the International Settlement to relieve the shortage. In the picture above two men are guarding the precious food, pending its transfer to the settlement, and apparently one of the guards decided the safest way to protect his charge was to sit on it.

Opposed To War

But American Senator Has Somewhat Modified His Views

Senator Norris (Ind.-Nebraska), only remaining member of the United States senate who voted against U.S. entry into the Great War, says there is more justification for a declaration of war to-day than in 1917.

The veteran of 35 years on Capitol Hill made that statement in an interview at Washington, but hastened to add: "I do not think there is anywhere near sufficient justification and I would vote the same now as I did then.

"But we see outlawry replacing justice and reason in other parts of the world. Sooner or later we may have to face it. I pray not."

After opposing big navy proposals for years, Norris said he believed he should modify his position somewhat. He said he now felt the United States should be armed to an extent greater than Japan is armed, or greater than either Italy or Germany is armed.

"I believe, however," he said, "that the plan now proposed in America contemplates an armament unreasonably large and unnecessary."

Automobiles Lent Aid

Trained Lights On Landing Field To Assist Aviators

Huntsville, Ala., demonstrates a new use for automobiles, as well as a wedding of the automotive and aeronautic facilities, when 18 army fliers, caught in a storm, are aided in a forced landing by hundreds of automobile owners summoned by state police to train their lights on a landing field and thus guide the airmen to earth. And while we're on the subject, it is interesting to note that radio activity has also joined hands with the automotive world, for a new radio invention described at Gary, Indiana, which flashes a red light on the dash board of automobiles and causes the radio loudspeaker to blare a warning if trains are near. The device includes a small radio transmitter at grade-crossings, actuated by approaching trains. The two incidents are pleasant to contemplate at this time. They indicate one human aspect that remains stable. Men go right on helping one another.

Had Unusual Origin

Highball Is A Term Used By Every Railroad Man

The name of our most popular American drink was bequeathed to us by early railroad men. "Highball," in the vernacular of the railroader, means "go ahead." It is the signal the conductor gives the engineer by raising his hand in a rigid position. It comes from an early type of semaphore which had a ball on it. When the ball was in the "high" position it meant "proceed," when out of sight, it meant "stop." It doesn't take much imagination to connect this name with the old custom of elevating a drink in a silent toast to your host before quaffing it. Nevertheless, rule "G" in the standard book of rules for railroad men says you'll be fired for taking on too many high-balls . . . liquid ones, of course.—Phoenix Flame.

Odd Place For Home

Three Men Used Hollow Base Of Fountain In Bombay

The odd spectacle of a fountain throwing out clouds of smoke caused crowds to gather and traffic to slow up at the Flora Fountain junction, one of Bombay's busiest centres. It was discovered that three men had been using the hollow basement of the statuary in the centre of the fountain as a free lodging-house. When discovered, they emerged from the hiding and dashed through the crowd. Two escaped but one was arrested.

Menace In War Time

The possibilities of a submarine campaign against Great Britain in case of war are often discussed. That there is grave danger from the under-sea craft is admitted. We know what submarines can do, for in one week in the Great War they sent to the bottom of the sea 3,000,000 pounds of bacon and 4,000,000 pounds of cheese.

More than $60,000,000 worth of pineapples were grown in Hawaii last year.

German housewives have been ordered to serve potatoes in place of bread.

Interested In Gardens

Thousands Of New Englanders Attend New York's Flower Show

New Englanders prove that their traditional interest in gardens and flowers remains vital, when 5,000 of them debark from special trains in New York City to participate in the Silver Jubilee of the International Flower Show at the Grand Central Palace. The occasion sees on display some 2,000,000 blooms, with attractions ranging from the world's smallest plant to a grapefruit tree in fruitage. The infinitesimal plant, by the way, is the wolffia arrhiza (in case you wish to try it over on your piano), a native of the Mississippi Valley which, seen through a magnifying glass, is represented as a tiny point of green, floating on water. There are also dates from California deserts, and—a novelty among first prize winners—an exhibit of date palm blossoms and ripe fruit against a background of fronds. How can war scares exist in the same world that enjoys such things?—Christian Science Monitor.

Has Responsible Job

Woman Serving Second Term As Director Of U.S. Mint

A woman has the responsibility of taking care of the United States government's $12,780,000,000 in gold.

She is Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross, whose nomination for a second five-year term as director of the mint has been confirmed by the Senate.

As the first woman to head the mint, Mrs. Ross looks after the largest gold hoard in the world.

She supervised establishment of the depository at Fort Knox, Ky., which now contains $5,000,000,000 in gold—more than any other one place in the world.

"The Weavers are quiet tonight. Is anything wrong?"

"No; they're always that way. When he proposed he just held out a diamond ring and said, 'Eh?' and she looked at it and said 'Uh-huh'."

Landlord: "I am going to raise your rent."

Tenant: "I am very much obliged to you, for I know I cannot raise it myself this quarter."

NEXT OBJECTIVES OF THE "GREATER GERMANY" DRIVE?



Next objectives of the Nazi campaign to build up a "greater Germany" are expected to be the Free City of Danzig, already Nazi-controlled, even to the extent that the swastika flies from the city hall (top right) and the strategic port of Memel, below. Both were part of Germany before the petitioning of the Versailles treaty which made Danzig a free city and gave Memel to the newly-created state of Lithuania. Recent events indicate that Germany might have a pact with Poland "giving" the latter Lithuania in return for acceding to Germany's acquisition of the Polish corridor, Danzig and Memel.

According To The Dictionary

Billion May Be Million Millions Or Thousand Millions

How much is a billion? According to standard dictionaries it may be a thousand millions or a million millions. That depends on the usage of the country in which one lives. In the United Kingdom and Germany, it is a million millions; in France and the United States, a thousand millions. Canada follows the American usage, and, although there is no official ruling on that point, in this country a billion is a thousand millions.

The Dominion department of finance uses the 1,000,000,000 figures for a billion, because such usage is "universal on this continent," said Dr. W. C. Clark, the deputy minister. For the same reason the Dominion Bureau of Statistics does likewise.

"The 1,000,000,000 is used by Parliament, and by everybody throughout the country," said Dr. R. H. Coats, Dominion statistician. "Definition of a billion is not a statistical matter; and we are not authorities. But the office practice is to use the thousand millions as indicating a billion. Whether that is right or wrong I can't say. In statistical work we use ordinary nomenclature.

"In any case symbols representing a million millions are of no value to us—we never contemplate reaching that figure. Their only use would be in astronomy, certainly not in reference to ordinary human affairs."

J. A. C. Osborne, deputy governor of the Bank of Canada, said no ruling had ever been placed by the bank in connection with the term.

"As part of the British Empire I suppose we should regard a billion as a million millions; but as part of North America we follow North American usage. The proper characterization of a thousand million, however, is a 'milliard'," said the deputy governor.

Thus, in the absence of whatever authority defines that sort of thing to the contrary, a billion in Canada is a thousand millions, so regarded by Parliament, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Finance Department and the Bank of Canada.

According To Figures

Child Star Cannot Manage On Salary Of $100,000 Yearly

Freddie Bartholomew has a salary of $100,000 a year. He has been paying his father $10,000 a year out of it. Now his attorneys have asked the courts to permit suspension of the $10,000 payment—on the ground that otherwise Freddie won't have any of his salary left at the end of the year.

Incredible? Let's see.

Out of Freddie's $100,000 he must pay $67,000 in federal and state income taxes. That leaves his $33,000. His attorneys get $15,000 of that, which leaves him $18,000. His agents' fees are $5,000, his living expenses $9,800, while there are claims of $39,000 pending by another agent and $4,700 by still another agent. So if all these claims and costs are upheld—

Freddie will have worked all year, produced big successes, and end up about $35,000 in the red.—New York Post.

Normal Item In Imports

Britain Takes Annually About 41,797,000 False Teeth From United States

The Times of India says a clause which should intrigue many is contained in the scheme for an Anglo-American trade agreement. It provides that Britain will take from the U.S.A. some 40,000,000 false teeth a year. Thus American enterprise, in addition to sending Britain more food, will also send teeth to eat it with. Actually, false teeth figure as a normal item in imports from America. In 1936, the U.S.A. exported 41,797,000 false teth to Britain, their value being over one million dollars. Already the Herald Tribune takes pride in the fact that "4,000,000 Britons—a twelfth of the British Isles population—owe their flashing smiles to the United States." Literary purists will be interested to know that under the United States tariff schedule, false teeth are classified under the heading of "scientific instruments."

Disturbances On The Sun

Fiery Cloud Of Gas Rises To A Distance Of 970,000 Miles

A huge fiery cloud of hydrogen and calcium gas which shot up 970,000 miles above the sun's atmosphere, the greatest height yet observed, was reported by the Carnegie Institution's Mount Wilson observatory. Two spots, each larger than the earth, were observed on the sun previously. The huge, hot gas cloud, or prominence, started away from the sun's chromosphere, or atmosphere, at a speed of 65 miles a second, and when last seen was travelling 200 miles a second.

Fines In Sweden

After being knocked down by a cyclist while gossiping in the roadway, two women have been fined in Qarlskrona, Sweden, on the charge of "careless standing." They protested that they should pay $1.25 after being knocked down and injured. The cyclist, a telegraph messenger boy, was also fined for riding too fast.

Pain Protection

New Technique Evolved By United States Specialist

Protection from pain for persons suffering from incurable conditions is offered in researches described by Dr. Alfred W. Adson, brain surgeon of the Mayo Foundation Graduate School, in a paper prepared for presentation before the American College of Surgeons in convention at Toronto.

Intractable pain which heretofore could only be relieved by drugs can be defeated by injection of chemicals into sensory nerves or by complete severance of the sensory components of nerves involved, between the centre of pain and the brain, Dr. Adson reported.

Persons suffering from such insuperable conditions as painful and non-curable cancers and many types of neuralgia may be protected from any sense of pain by the technique evolved by the United States specialist.

In an interview Dr. Adson explained the "feeling" of a nerve can be destroyed without loss of its motor power and this is what is done.

"It's like this," he said, "suppose there is a neuralgia in the cheek that is giving great pain. You can open the skull, sever the sensory component of the nerve that carries the pain to the brain and make the cheek completely numb. It would be permanently numb, but you would be able to move it.

"The signals to move parts of the body go from the brain down, while feelings from those parts go up to the brain. A nerve is like a trunk line. You'd only destroy the sensory component."

In this way it was possible to numb completely a body from the neck down so a person might even walk through fire or cut off a hand without any sensation of pain.

Northern Development

Says Northwest Territories Must Have Representation At Ottawa

The time will come when the North West Territories must have representation in the Dominion Parliament and voice in administration of the 1,000,000 square miles, Dr. Charles Camsell, Dominion deputy minister of mines and resources, told the Canadian Club at Montreal.

At present, said Dr. Camsell, the Territories are administered by a governor and council of six men meeting fortnightly at Ottawa. This body had authority to pass ordinances and raise revenues for administration of health, education and other purposes.

Rapid growth in importance of the mining industry in the Territories is imposing more work on this council, he said. Oil had been discovered, and he estimates this year's production at around 1,000,000 gallons.

"It won't be long before we have a gold mine in the Territory," he said. "Prospectors say the Yellowknife river country is the hottest place on the mining calendar of Canada to-day, and there is almost a stampede taking place in there from Edmonton."

Reading The Papers

Should Teach Children To Become Interested At A Suitable Age

Children should be taught to take an active interest, when they reach a suitable age, in all important affairs, and instruction in the reading of newspapers should be highly beneficial. They should be trained to know what is of real value. The art of selection is not an easy one, especially for children. It is generally admitted that the child who begins early to read the newspapers under careful guidance, and who is in the habit of discussing notable events with its parents, gains a knowledge that is of incalculable value. There may be difficulty in working out the idea advanced by Sir James, but it is nevertheless worthy of careful thought.—Brantford Expositor.

Too Much Motion

Some People Would Welcome Machine That Could Keep Quiet

We live in a time of motion, emotion and commotion, largely actuated by petroleum, electricity and catchwords. And sometimes, so manifold are the conveniences that surround us, we may perhaps long for a machine that would not be perpetual in any sense, that would not say anything, or do anything, or go anywhere, but just stay in one spot and keep its shirt on. Maybe some stock could be sold in such a device, if the Attorney-General didn't object.—New York Times.

Chocolates From Wood Sugar

Chocolates from wood were shown in a collection of substitute products at the Dusseldorf, Germany, exposition called "A Nation at Work." The chocolates are made from "wood sugar," extracted from wood waste products. The types displayed included a "glucose chocolate."

A Hungarian doctor is experimenting with hypnotizing lions and other animals, to aid zoo veterinarians in treating sick or injured animals.

The present day worth of the chemicals in an average man's body is a little more than $45. Five years ago, they were valued at about $85.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

For the second time in two years, the Duke of Windsor has bought a Canadian-made car. It was shipped to him recently in France.

Elizabeth Seifert, of Moberly, Mo., mother of four children, has been awarded a prize of $10,000 for her first novel, "Young Doctor Galahad."

H. W. Von Engel, German pilot, landed at Caravellas, Brazil, after a flight from England, breaking the long distance world record for straight flight by seaplane.

The Dominion government should refuse to permit any more orientals to take up permament residence in Canada, Premier T. D. Pattullo said in a public address at Victoria.

Baron Ashburton, 71, a noted yachtsman, died of a heart attack, on the liner Queen Mary, returning from a two months visit to New York.

Premier Milan Hodza assured his nation that "Czechoslovakia is stronger to-day than before the central European crisis," precipitated when Germany annexed Austria.

A joint advisory conference is to consider transfer of the British protectorates of Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland to the Union of South Africa.

The Turkish government has agreed to the appointment of Franz von Papen as German ambassador to Turkey. Von Papen was minister to Austria until its absorption into Germany.

President Roosevelt said the United States proposal to give asylum to political refugees in Germany and Austria also applied to oppressed minorities in Russia, Spain and Italy and any other country abroad.

Baron Shu Tomii, counsellor of the Japanese embassy in London and one-time consul general at Ottawa, has been appointed minister to Canada. Baron Tomii, who succeeds Sotomatsu Kato, served as consul general at Ottawa in 1927 and first secretary to the legation in 1928.

Must Have Sixth Sense

Hohenzollerns Appear To Possess Art Of Self-Preservation

Nothing has been more remarkable since the advent to power of the Nazis than the way in which the ruling families of Germany have kept out of the limelight. The Hohenzollerns disappeared from view after November, 1918, when the Emperor William ingloriously bolted into Holland. The Nazi revolution in 1933 found them encouraging that movement. They welcomed it and have served it. A long family history of kingship seems to bestow a sort of sixth sense upon its members—that of self-preservation. This was never better illustrated than by the way in which the Hohenzollerns have allowed the Nazi flood to roll over them. They have given it lip service; there has been no murmur from them of revolt against either the religious or any other persecution. They are waiting, watching. Sometimes there is a panic. On February 3, when Herr Hitler was striking right and left, the ex-Crown Prince William bolted across the frontier, forgetting even his passport. This was explained away. It is the one mistake the Hohenzollerns have made since the rise of Hitlerism. They have now gone back to their attitude of waiting and watching, with the air of people who are certain that in the end—after the next military disaster, perhaps — things will come their way.—National Review, London.

Belgium Defences

Testing Precautions Against Any Threat From Hostile Forces

Vigilant Belgium tested both her first line and reserve defences against any threat from the disturbed international situation.

The Seventh Reserve Division manoeuvred before the Defence Minister and Chief of Staff at Bexerloo camp in northeast Belgium according to plans worked out last January.

Military authorities turned their attention to the Luxembourg border defences. The neighboring Grand Duchy is unarmed.

Foreign press correspondents visiting the famous fortresses of Liege saw how intervals between the advanced forts were protected by miles of barbed wire and mobile defence units.

This system is intended to prevent infiltration of a hostile force between the forts, as happened in 1914.

Has Given Long Service

Michigan State Agricultural College Opened To Students In 1857

Awaiting further authenticated claims, authorities of the Michigan State College assert that that institution is the oldest agricultural college in the world. Situated on the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway at East Lansing, the college was founded in 1855 and opened to students in 1857, thus offering 81 years of service. A rival in antiquity and scholarship is the agricultural college at St. Anne de la Pocatiere, 74 miles east of Quebec on the Canadian National Railways, which was founded in 1859, although the classical side of that institution dates even further back.

Knows Futility Of War

British Prime Minister Says No Nation Can Really Win

The following is from an editorial in the Montreal Star: Chamberlain is for peace. Peace is the greatest British interest, after the integrity of the British Empire. Those who are thoughtlessly clamoring for a bolder attitude may be forgetting for the moment the ghastly folly, the terrible price and the utter futility of even the most successful war. As Mr. Chamberlain puts it—"in war, there are no winners."

If we permitted ourselves to be prodded and stung into war to-day, and if after four years in hell we won that war as decisively as we did in 1918, in what way would we be better off than we were in 1918? Germany could not be more prostrate. Her people could not be more discouraged. Nor could there be any surer guarantee that another two decades of recovery would not restore the great and indestructible German people to their naturally formidable strength—and under what desperate leadership? Is not Hitler worse than the Kaiser?

Are we going to commit ourselves to doing this job every 30 years? And to what purpose?

Obviously, the thing to do is to prepare ourselves to live with Germany as she is, even if we must also learn to live with an ambitious Italy and a berserk Japan. We have too much at stake in our own countries—too much to lose by having our domestic economy torn to pieces by a universal mobilization of all our citizenry for the mad frenzy of war—for us to consider the possibility of plunging from one insane conflagration into another.

If we could have a war and be done with it, this might be worth consideration. But bitter experience is teaching us to-day that this is impossible. Any World War lets loose demoniac forces that scorch and devastate the earth for years to follow. The slowly built barriers of law and justice and the comity of nations are blown to bits and buried from sight. We find ourselves back in the barbarous ages when wars were murderous raids without formal declarations, when civilians were butchered without mercy, when feeble races were brutally persecuted by the strong, when despicably mean revenges were taken on helpless prisoners, when, in a word, they did what we actually see before our horrified eyes at this very time.

Some One To Blame

No Collision Can Rightfully Be Called An Accident

Two cars collided recently at the intersection of two streets in Hamilton, and two women were seriously injured. Neither driver was to blame, a report said, "it was purely an accident." This is a misleading statement. Either one car or the other was where it should not have been; if both had been in their proper places they could not have come into collision. Moreover, in such a place either one car or the other was going too fast; perhaps both were.

It is useless and mischievous to gloss over such accidents; as long as the public do so, they will continue to occur. Every such accident should be made the subject of searching inquiry and a thorough exposure of the blameworthy person, with a view to educating the whole community on the subject of motor car rules and right of way.—Guelph Mercury.

Safety For Children

Kansas City Is Proud Of Its Safety Record

In Kansas City the other day all traffic came to a standstill for one minute in recognition of the fact that an entire year had passed without the loss of a child's life due to automobile accidents. Kansas City may well be proud of its record, an achievement due largely to the education of its school children in the first principles of safety. This instruction was not superficial. It was not abandoned after the first few days, but intensified as the year progressed. Through constant repetition of warnings, the children were made to comprehend that eternal vigilance is the price of safety.—Chicago Herald and Examiner.

May Revise Ideas

B.B.C. In London Would Not Employ Divorced Persons

Revised ideas on divorce is reported at the B.B.C. in London. Until recently it has been an unwritten law that any employee who is divorced must either resign or be sacked. A faction in Broadcasting House have been fighting this ruling. The private lives of the staff, they say, have nothing to do with their work. It is now probable that divorcees, in certain circumstances, will be allowed to keep their jobs.

Always Well Paid

The best paid occupations in this generation are the movies, pugilism, baseball, hockey, rugby and jockeying, and no university training is essential for any of them. No wonder the young people want to get out of school as quickly as possible in order to indulge in sport training, says the Guelph Mercury.

In Armenia, the dairymaid churns her goat-cream butter by hanging her goatskin churn on a tripod and swinging it to and fro.

GALE PLAYS HAVOC WITH HOME FLEET IN GIBRALTAR



British battleships and cruisers which have carried the British flag to the four corners of the earth and plowed through many a gale without damage must have frowned at the weatherman when he blew a gale while the home fleet was at anchor at Gibraltar and played havoc with awnings and caused the death of a signalman on the "Revenge". Our picture shows "all hands" grappling with the awning after it had broken loose on the quarter deck of the H.M.S. "Revenge".

Gardening

For best results grass seed must be sown in the cool weather. This means, according to the experts, that all lawns or lawn repair work must be made well before the first of June. At this time there is usually plenty of moisture and nights are cool. Success lies in the selection of the highest type of seed. There are all kinds of qualities offered, but the best blends for permanent results prove least expensive. In Canada there are laws governing grass seed but these have been designed only to protect the inexperienced from getting a lot of weed seeds instead of grass.

With new lawns, the spade work should be done as early as possible. The main thing is to get the ground level. After digging or plowing, the ground should be allowed to settle for a few days at least, and then levelled again. If there is time, it is advisable to repeat this process several times. The top soil should then be raked fine and on a windless day the grass sown at a liberal rate, once across and once lengthwise. This double sowing insures an even distribution. In covering, the gardener is advised to rake one way only and then firm the soil with a heavy roller or pounder. The first cutting of the grass is made when about three inches high and should be done with a very sharp mower. Frequent rolling when the ground is soft, regular mowings, and an annual application of good lawn fertilizer is advisable.

Even with a very small garden, there is a big advantage in having a few perennial flowers. With these there is something to build the rest of the garden around and there are less likely to be long blank periods when there is no bloom available. About a dozen different kinds will make a fair foundation. Here is a fair selection:

Delphinium	Hardy Chrysantheum
Phlox	Iris
Hollyhocks	Oriental Poppies
Lilies	Dianthus
Trollius	Peonies
Yucca	Columbine

Seed catalogues put out by the large firms contain much more than a mere mention of the many flowers and vegetables available in Canada. They specify important points such as time of planting, resistance or lack of resistance to frost, height, color, season of blooming, whether scented, and also the suitability of the flower for cutting purposes. All of these points should be taken into consideration in planning a real garden, as only with such knowledge can a comprehensive and practical scheme be worked out.

Name Not Suitable

Japan Cannot Now Be Called Land Of The Rising Sun

The core of the Chinese armies is still intact; the Central Government, with the whole-hearted support of a united nation, has never been stronger; and Japan has been forced to enlist the good offices of a European Power in order to make peace overtures which have been rejected with the contempt they deserved. Turn back the calendar, may be the wish of most Japanese. Too late, their awakening. Japan is caught in the toils of a war, the outcome of which is perfectly clear—all too clear to the Japanese. She has antagonized the Powers of the world by her brutality. Her troubles at home are increasing daily. News of insurrection in the territories she has torn from the mainland in previous "raids" leaks out to the world. The land of the "Rising" Sun. We wonder!—Hongkong Press.

Made His Own

Man In Jugo-Slavia Has Set Of Brass Teeth

Brass teeth were used by a man because he could not afford to go to a dentist. He is Ilia Yozitch, of Teshan, Jugo-Slavia, who made himself a set of false teeth from brass. Other villagers admired the effect so much that he is kept busy making and fitting brass teeth at 30 cents a set. He recommends his clients to clean their teeth every eight days with metal polish.

Believe It Or Not

Anders Sorensen, Denmark's oldest bachelor, has died in Horsens at the age of 103. When asked on his 100th birthday the cause of his long life, Sorenson replied: "The only reason for my being this age is because I have never married." 2249

Lived To Great Age

Arabian Prince, 108, First Came To America In 1876

Prince Hadji Tahar ben Mohammed ibn Saud Wahabi, of Arabia, a son of the late Emir of Nejd, died in Roosevelt Hospital, New York, after an illness of two years. He was 108 years old.

A daughter, Miss Gazelle Ali of 343 West Fortieth street, exhibited proof of his years by producing a card which attested his age as 47 in 1876 when he made his first visit to the United States to take charge of the Oriental exhibition at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia.

In that year he arrived with a troupe of 75 acrobats, dancers and horsemen. They made the voyage in an Arab sambak, the journey taking three months.

Since then he had passed considerable time in America. He was in charge of construction of the Oriental city at the Chicago Fair of 1893 and was retained in a similar capacity for the Century of Progress fair in 1933.

He often attributed his long life to early contact with the hot sun and sand of Arabia. "When I was a young boy," he once recalled, "I was forced to run naked across the desert until I dropped from fatigue. It must be a healthy training for many of my compatriots who endured the same ordeal in their youth have lived to an age as great as mine.

Will Visit Saskatchewan

Lord Tweedsmuir Is Planning Trip About Middle Of May

Lord Tweedsmuir, governor-general of Canada, is to spend nearly a week in Saskatchewan about the middle of May. He is expected to pay a visit to the University of Saskatchewan on May 9 or 10, spending a day in Saskatoon.

Following his university visit His Excellency will swing south to Swift Current where he expects to spend two or three days looking over the farm rehabilitation work in that part of the province.

From Swift Current His Excellency will proceed to Regina, arriving on May 13 or Saturday, May 14.

According to present plans received at the University of Saskatchewan Lord Tweedsmuir's visit to Regina will be but a brief one as he expects to leave for the east on Sunday, May 15.

Not Lazy

Medical Authority Says Fat Men Are Often Most Energetic

In accusing fat men of laziness Dr. Leonard Williams runs counter to the opinion of another eminent medical authority, Dr. Berthold, who has declared that "embonpoint is one of the greatest benefits that Providence can confer on man, and with obesity comes perseverance, virtue and contentment." Berthold cited some notable examples: Napoleon, who developed a "corporation" at 30; Mirabeau, "as fat as a fat monk"; Balzac and Dumas, prodigies of energy who were also mountains of flesh; and Gambetta, who, in spite of his obesity, retained mental and physical vigor until his death.—The Manchester Guardian.

Taking Unusual Census

Science Wants To Find Out If Heads Really Grow

The Smithsonian Institution wants to take a census of the nation's bigheads. Believing that the "thinking muscles" of the brain develop like muscles of the arms and legs, Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, Smithsonian anthropologist, sent out a call for reports from any man or woman who has noticed a recent increase in head size. Following a recent appeal through a scientific journal, Dr. Hrdlicka received reports from 20 scientists that their heads had grown.

He (after being turned down): "I'm not worrying: there's a lot more fish in the sea."

She: "Yes, and if nobody's got a better line than you have they'll all stay there."

SELECTED RECIPES

THE QUEEN'S ORANGE CAKE

Temperature: 325 degrees F.
Time: 45 minutes
¾ cup pastry flour
¾ cup sugar
¼ cup orange juice
¼ cup sugar
Grated rind of 1 orange
4 egg yolks
1½ teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ cup Benson's Corn Starch
4 egg whites

Sift flour, Benson's Corn Starch, baking powder and salt together. Beat egg yolks until light; add ¾ cup sugar gradually, beating thoroughly. Add the orange rind and juice. Fold flour mixture into egg yolks a little at a time. Beat egg whites until stiff; add ¼ cup sugar, fold into batter. Bake in layer cake pans which have been lined with waxed paper. Put layers together with orange cream filling and ice with orange icing.

Orange Cream Filling

1 egg yolk
2 tablespoons sugar
2 tablespoons Crown Brand Corn Syrup
Grated rind of ½ orange
2 tablespoons orange juice
1 teaspoon lemon juice
½ cup cream, whipped stiff

Mix first six ingredients thoroughly. Place in saucepan and cook until thick. Chill and combine with the whipped cream.

Orange Icing

Grated rind of ½ orange
½ teaspoon grated lemon
1 teaspoon lemon juice
2 tablespoons orange juice
1 tablespoon butter
1 tablespoon Benson's Corn Starch
1 tablespoon Crown Brand Corn Syrup
Few grains salt
1 egg yolk
1½ cups icing sugar, or more if needed

Add orange and lemon rind to the fruit juice. Let stand 10 minutes. Cream butter, add egg yolk and salt. Beat until light and fluffy. Add juice and Crown Brand Corn Syrup; sift together the icing sugar and Benson's Corn Starch and add until of the right consistency to spread.

Has Big Problem

Man Wonders How To Get Boat Out Of Living Room

Norton "Bill" Herd, Port Huron, Mich., built a 15-foot sailboat in the living-room of his home and he doesn't know how he is going to get it out of the house.

The boat was started in October by Herd, graduate of Carnegie Institute of Technology, employed in the county engineer's office. He asked his mother's permission to use the living-room for a few weks to assemble a boat. The boat is still in the living-room.

All work on the vessel was done by Herd in his spare time. No electrical tools were used. His only tools were a saw, a chisel, brace and bit, an old plane, two screw drivers and a vise, all borrowed, and a hammer, which he owns. He has returned the borrowed tools.

A Risky Business

A pedestrian crossed a traffic-filled street while looking up at an airplane overhead. Three buses shaved him so closley that his beard didn't appear again for a week, the wind from six passing cars raised the nap on his last year's suit, one five-passenger car removed the shine from the back of his left shoe, and the drivers of seven other assorted makes, while stripping their gears in an effort to avoid him, also stripped their vocabularies of every known high-powered adjective.

After stumbling over the curbstone on the farther side of the road, the pedestrian was heard to murmur: "My gracious, those airmen had dangerous lives."

Hot Idea Brought Fine

Thinking an electric iron would be a good substitute for a hot water bottle a housewife of Helsingfors, Finland, placed it in her bed and turned on the current, but her inventiveness brought unexpected recognition by the city. She forgot about the iron, the bed caught fire, and she was fined for wasting electricity.

"I can do nothing for your complaint. It is hereditary."

"Then send the bill to my father."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

APRIL 10

FINDING OURSELVES IN SERVICE

Golden text: What doth it profit a man, to gain the whole world, and forfeit his life? Mark 8:36.

Lesson: Mark 8:27-37.

Devotional reading: Romans 8:31-39.

Explanations And Comments

The Great Question and Its Answer, Mark 8:27-30. In search of privacy, Jesus went northward with his disciples to the villages of Cæsarea Philippi, and on the way he turned to them and asked, "Who do men say that I am?" John the Baptist, Elijah, one of the prophets, was their answer. The remarkable thing about what men thought of Jesus is that they found no one living great enough to whom they could compare him.

"But who say ye that I am?" Jesus quickly asked. It was not the opinion of the crowd, but that of his little group of followers that mattered supremely, for he was depending upon them to carry on his work. If he failed with them, his mission had been an utter failure. Peter, as spokesman for the group, answered with conviction, "Thou art the Christ." "Christ" is the translation of a Greek word, and "Messiah" is the translation of a Hebrew word, both of which mean "The Anointed." Hebrew kings were anointed with oil when given their office, and the spiritual king was thought of as the Anointed, the Chosen One of God, until "The Anointed", "the Christ," became the name by which Jesus was designated.

The Demand of Discipleship, Mark 8:34, 37. One great truth, Jesus is the Messiah, the disciples had learned; another great truth, the Messiah must suffer, they had been told, but, as after-events proved, they had not grasped; a third great truth they were now told—the followers of the Messiah must suffer and sacrifice likewise.

"For what doth it profit a man to gain the whole world and forfeit his life? For what should a man give to exchange for his life?" questioned Jesus. "The contrast is not between gaining this world and losing the next; not exactly between acquiring material and sacrificing spiritual interest; but between gaining that which is eternal to oneself and losing one's own character and life in the process. Luke gives it more clearly: 'For what is a man advantaged if he gain the whole world and lose himself, or be cast away?'" (Lyman Abbott).

Caution Is Urged

Development Of Talking Books For Blind Should Be Slow

"Great caution" during the early stages of talking book development is urged by the National Institute for the Blind in its 68th annual report.

"Sound-recording technique is effervescent with experiment," the Institutes says. "Future developments in the talking and gramophone industries are beyond conjecture. We could not ask the public to sink the large sums of money required for a national talking book service on a form of talking book that might be obsolete in a few years time."

Production under the existing system, however, is not being held up unreasonably. At the end of the period under survey, the library contained nearly a hundred works ranging from novels by Thackeray and other "long" writers to the Gospels and the poems of Edgar Allan Poe. The total number of "copies" of these books was 1,136, and the average circulation 180 a week.

Talking books have not been allowed to interfere with the Institute's work of providing the reading blind with a wide range of embossed literature, including more than a score of periodicals. During the year it issued 36,577 books and pamphlets in Braille, and 23,146 in Moon type. It also supplied blind musicians wtih a steady flow of Braille music.

Speed And Accidents

Statistics Show Danger Increases The Faster You Drive

No matter what logic may appear to weigh the argument, there is always the "know-better-because-I-done-it" type of individual who will dispute warnings that fast driving means more motor accidents.

Statisticians, however, serve to smash such silly self-assurance. Presented in the Canadian Underwriter are figures to prove, against all talk to the contrary, that the faster you drive the sooner you die. It appears, for instance, that a motor crash at 60 miles an hour is four times as likely to kill as an accident at 30 miles an hour.

The statistics: At a speed of 20 miles an hour the fatal accidents average one in 61; at 20 to 30 miles an hour, one in 42; at 30 to 40, one in 35; at 40 to 50, one in 25. And at a speed of more than 50 miles an hours the fatal count is one in only 11.—Brantford Expositor.

Learned The Details

The conversation led to chat about boyhood friends.

"You know Whatchacallit's daughter," said one. "Well, she and Whosit's son—he's the fellow who runs that store around the corner from Whatsit's barber shop—were married the other day. Hadn't you heard?"

"Oh, yes," replied the other. "But this is the first time I have learned the details."

Still Has Queen's Gift

Robert Leith, Hamilton, Ont., still has the box of chocolates sent him by Queen Victoria after the siege of Ladysmith. Every soldier in the garrison received candy from the Queen. Leith was a member of the Gordon Highlanders.

Health LEAGUE of CANADA presents TOPICS of VITAL INTEREST



by DR. J. W. S. McCULLOUGH

Editorial Note: Readers desiring the complete set of Dr. McCullough's cancer articles at once may secure same by writing to—The Health League of Canada, 105 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

Russia's Fighting Strength

Mobile Parachute Army That Can Drop From The Clouds

Whoever fights Soviet Russia in the next war must defend against an army marching on clouds, the formidable parachute troops that will drop out of the skies carrying machine guns, cannon and tanks.

Russia, once dependent only on its inexhaustible man-power, has tured to science. The parachute troops are the most striking military development since the world war. There are at least 2,500 of them, and there may be thousands more.

The Soviet, forced to guard the longest frontier in Europe, does not encourage curiosity about her army and air force.

A parachute army is the most mobile force known to military science.

A favorable terrain is picked and suddenly hundreds of planes fill the sky.

Before the enemy can organize, the air is crowded with men—dangling on the end of parachutes. Wearing special clothing, the parachute troops also carry part of a machine gun or automatic rifle. Pieces of tank also float to earth.

On the ground the troops assemble their machine guns, put their tanks together quickly and take up battle position. Then come big transport ships, carrying as many as 6,000 men. They land behind the lines of parachute troops, discharge their soldiers and go back for more. In an incredibly brief time 10,000 men are ready for battle.

No European nation could match the size of the army Russia could put in the field, but Russia is handicapped by the fact that it has to divide its forces between the far eastern and western fronts.

And transportation still is the weakest factor in Russia's system.

The nation could muster 11,000,000 men, but whether it could equip them is uncertain. The vast distances would handicap mobilization. Russia has been trying to correct that for two years. A road has been built from Vladivostock to Khabarovsk. Military highways leading from Moscow to Minsky and Kiev are nearly completed.

Development of the airplane is Russia's answer to its vast distances, and neutral observers are high in their praise of the Soviet air force. It has 50,000 men and the planes that have been developed are good.

There seems to be an impression abroad that the Soviet army is an unwieldy, leaderless mass. Such is not the case, for the Red army never subscribed to the theory of developing a few Napoleons. Instead, it has concentrated on efficient organization and a wealth of military brains is graduated yearly from the war schools.

Oat Seed From West

Is Required To Supply Some Districts In Eastern Canada

The Dominion department of agriculture said there was a general scarcity of good seed oats in eastern Canada, especially in eastern Ontario and western Quebec. Adverse conditions in 1937 caused a decrease in yield and of general quality of cereal grains. Seed will, therefore, have to be brought into these districts from western Canada. Seed will largely originate in western Canada where oats ordinarily develop a superior general appearance to eastern grown seed.

Royalty Carries Handbag

The women of the British royal family never carried handbags until recent years because it was not considered correct for them to handle money. This still is the duty of the ladies-in-waiting, but handbags are in use now since they have become associated with cosmetics and a hundred and one things besides money.

Apples, pear, peaches, and loganberries are the chief fruits exported from Canada, the United Kingdom taking about 60 per cent.

In Moscow, several families, as a rule, share a community kitchen in which they do their cooking.

Tobacco was discovered in San Domingo in 1496; afterwards by the Spaniards in Yucatan in 1520.

A new gold field has been discovered in British Guiana

HEADACHE AFTER HEADACHE

Now She's Free From Them

A woman writes:—"I would like everyone who suffers from headaches to try Kruschen Salts. Before taking Kruschen I was seldom free from a headache. But since I have been taking it regularly I have hardly had a headache, for which I am very thankful. I have been taking a small dose of Kruschen every morning in a glass of warm water, before my breakfast, and I feel so well."—(Mrs.) A.E.D.

How do you deal with headaches? Do you just take something to deaden the pain, without getting rid of the trouble which causes the pain? Headaches can generally be traced to a disordered stomach and to the unsuspected retention in the system of stagnating waste material which poisons the blood. Remove these poisons—prevent them forming again—and you'll never have to worry any more—from that cause. And that is just how Kruschen Salts bring swift and lasting relief from headaches. Kruschen aids Nature to cleanse your body completely of clogging waste matter.

Century Of Steam Navigation

Many Visitors Attend Interesting Exhibition Staged In London

One hundred years ago a group of top-hatted Manhattanites, led by their mayor, put out from a shaky pier in the North River to cheer the arrival of the British steamer Sirius, which, with 40 passengers, had made the voyage from Ireland in 18 days. Though the U.S. ship Savannah and Canada's Royal William, both with auxiliary steam equipment, had sailed the ocean years earlier, the little 178-foot, 700-ton, paddle wheeler Sirius was greeted by the mayor as the first vessel to cross the whole Atlantic under steam power. Wooden-built for the London-Cork service, her trans-Atlantic voyage was an experiment. In her wake next day arrived the paddle steamer Great Western, specially built for the Atlantic run, carrying 140 passengers.

All this was recalled recently in London as Britain's big, slick Science Museum staged an exhibition called "One Hundred Years of Trans-Atlantic Steam Navigation." By models and murals visitors were shown a century's changes from wood to iron and steel; from paddle wheel to screw, to multiple screws. Last paddle wheeler left the Atlantic in 1874, the first turbine arrived 20 years later. "Grandest failure" was the 18,914-ton Great Eastern, a five-funnel combined paddle and screw steamship, 680 feet long, built in 1858. Most vessels then carried about 400 passengers. The Great Eastern accommodated 4,000 — 1,800 more than to-day's Queen Mary. Forty years ahead of her times, the Great Eastern never paid her way, ended her days as a cable ship. Pride of London's show was a model of the late Mauretania, which held the Atlantic speed record for 22 years, was scrapped in 1935.—From Time.

Automatic Speed Control

Cars Taking Bad Turn Stopped If Travelling Too Fast

A new traffic signal that compels motorists to reduce speed before negotiating a bad curve has been installed in Baltimore. The signal normally shows the red light. About 150 feet to the north and south of the bend, sound detectors convert the rumble of an approaching car into electrical impulses to control the light. If the maximum speed of 15 miles an hour is observed, by the time the driver reaches the curve the signal has changed to a flashing amber. Drivers who fail to slacken speed are stopped by the red signal, and must wait until the amber is flashed on. Motorists who do not keep to the right are likewise penalized; for the sound detectors are located only in the right-hand lanes, and consequently the signal mechanism is not set in operation. These drivers must wait for another car to pass over the detector before they can proceed. As an added safeguard, lights located on the left-hand side of the highway flash the word "car" as soon as a vehicle passes over the sound detector on the opposite side of the curve. Thus motorists are warned of cars approaching around the curve from the opposite direction, even though they cannot be seen.—New York Times.

Paid Tax On Steak

Man Bought It For Black Eye And Not For Food

A collector of Philadelphia's new two per cent. sales tax had this problem put to him over the phone by a dutiful citizen: "I've got a black eye and I'm buying a beefsteak. Since I'm not using it for food, which is exempt, I think I ought to pay a tax. The butcher doesn't know. How about it?" The customer is always right, ruled the collector, and noted in his records: One steak for black eye—22 cents. Sales tax—1 cent.

A Very Old Fashion

Fancy heels are not as new in fashions as many people may suppose. Two hundred years ago an English bride wore wedding slippers with heart-shaped heels—and the slippers themselves were lavender kid. Another very ancient shoe reported by the historians is one with a pink silk heel which was richly worked in steel beads.

Britain's Foreign Secretary

Viscount Halifax, Who Succeeded Anthony Eden, Is Deeply Religious

A tall, shy, diplomat who prays for guidance in important decisions, carries the troubles of an empire on his shoulders, is Britain's new Foreign Secretary.

Viscount Halifax, when Stanley Baldwin, twelve years ago, offered him the job of viceroy of India, knelt in prayer before deciding to take it. He did accept and the first thing he did on reaching India was to flee from the welcoming ceremonies to spend three hours in meditation in an Anglican church.

It was this evidence of religious faith as much as anything that won Gandhi over to his side, ended India's boycott of British goods and the civil disobedience campaign.

Now, as successor to Anthony Eden, the 56-year-old Foreign Secretary faces problems in Europe far more formidable than those he triumphed over in India. And his critics in Parliament have shown no disposition to lighten his task.

Often called the "Christian gentleman in politics," Halifax is a member of a prominent high church family. He succeeded to his title four years ago when his father, a life-long leader in the movement for Anglo-Catholic union, died at the age of 95.

Halifax was educated at Eton, Christ Church and All Saints colleges, Oxford, where he made a reputation as a scholar which was recognized in 1933 with his appointment to the chancellorship of the University of Oxford.

Coming Of Television

May Become A Practical Industry In Canada

Television might become a practical industry in Canada and a source of revenue to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation within 10 years, the house committee on radio was told.

Television could be started "to-morrow," L. W. Brockington, chairman of the corporation's board of governors, told the committee. He also anticipated more revenues from broadcasting stations and from an increased number of listeners paying receiving set license fees.

He was informed, Mr. Brockington said, that some private stations "with the effrontery to form the spearhead of attack upon the corporation" had been making considerable profits while only required to pay $50 a year for use of the air. The time was long overdue when they should be required to pay more.

It was the ultimate policy of the corporation to take control of all high-power broadcasting in Canada, Mr. Brockington said.

Some permits had been granted for private stations with power up to a maximum of 1,000 watts but no increases would be permitted above that maximum to private stations.

Eventually it was the intention to restrict private stations to "purely local functions."

Hematite Deposits

Discovery North Of Fort William Might Lead To Iron Industry

The Geological Survey of the Mines and Resources department confirmed discoveries of hematite deposits in a region about 100 miles north of Fort William, but said their commercial value was still problematical.

Officials made the statement after seeing a Toronto despatch reporting Frank Spence, Conservative legislature member for Fort William, as believing the deposit might make his city an iron-shipping centre like Duluth, Minn.

The Ottawa geologist said he was not at liberty to discuss the finding in detail, but added commercial value of the deposit depended chiefly on its extent because it requires an "enormous amount" of hematite to provide a prosperous industry.

Nevertheless, he said, information received from an exploration party which he declined to name had been "encouraging."

Laugh Was On Crowd

A bull in the window of a vacant store in Chicago caused passersby to stop and stare. Some got off street cars and out of automobiles to look. Then some one called the humane society. An investigator found the owner, Thomas Mecili, who said he had placed the bull in the window until he could find a taxidermist to fix one of the horns. The animal was stuffed.

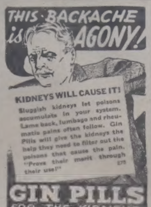
Uses Its Own Time

Holland is the only important civilized nation that doesn't recognize world time as reckoned from Greenwich, England. The Netherlands figures its time by the clock in the West Church in Amsterdam, which differs by 19 minutes and 32 seconds from standard Western European time.

Sixty air-minded Britons have already booked seats for Montreal or New York on Imperial Airways first trans-Atlantic flight. No date for launching of the service has been fixed.

Co-eds in Germany don't have much fun. They must give their vacation time to farm and factory labor.

Assyrians are credited with being the first to use iron war weapons.



May Not Be Famous

But Many Of Canada's Rhodes' Scholars Hold Responsible Positions

The Mayor of Belleville having told a convention that not a single one of Canada's 232 Rhodes' Scholars had attained national fame or great wealth, Mr. D. R. Michener, Canadian representative of the Rhodes Trust, instanced a number who hold high or responsible public or professional positions.

Mr. Michener's list could not be called very distinguished, nor do we suspect any of the gentlemen named are really rich. But when Cecil Rhodes founded his scholarships so as to give certain students from the Dominions and the United States the opportunity of studying at Oxford University (where he had taken a degree later in life and was tremendously proud of) he did not draw up the regulations with the view of developing men of great intellectual power, or who would be likely to become millionaires like himself. It is true that the first requisite was literary and scholastic attainment, which is surely the first qualification of all who go to universities. But the second, third and fourth conditions are that the student who has the good fortune to be nominated must have been a leader in "manly outdoor sports," possess moral qualities and exhibit force of character. Primarily, therefore, the Rhodes Scholar must lead a clean life and have the character behind it which will enable him to make wise use of what he learns in the class-rooms of the university.

Real success is not measured by position or wealth. There are many men who are pitchforked into places through family or political favors, and there are many men of wealth who amassed money by means which are not altogether worthy. The real contributors to public welfare are those who "play the game" with their fellow citizens in daily life as they played it on the field of sport; who set an example to others by their rectitude, and who inspire faith by reason of their unquestionable integrity.

The Rhodes' Scholars are such citizens although they may not be found in the highest positions, nor rich enough to own a Rolls-Royce car or a yacht.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Mystery About Salmon

Interesting Discovery Reveals They Have Two Sets Of Teeth

Lord Desborough mentioned, as an interesting discovery, that it had now been definitely settled by Dr. Tchernavin that a salmon had two sets of teeth—one set for sea-feeding dropped out shortly after coming into fresh water, and the other, a set of curved teeth which grew in fresh water, came to their greatest development in the kelt stage, and then decayed and dropped out to make room for a new set of sea-feeding teeth. What the object of the kelt or breeding teeth might be remained a mystery.—London Times.

Kings Of Denmark

Since 1448, Denmark has had only 19 rulers, including ten "Christians," eight "Fredericks," and one "Hans". The present King, Christian X., is now in the 26th year of his reign. Measuring six feet six inches tall, he is reputedly the tallest man in the nation.

The High-Up Executive

Usually Wears Out Heart Under Strain Before Normal Time

According to J. C. Kirkwood, in Marketing, if you want to die in your 50's, become a high-up executive in a big business enterprise. The strain on you can be trusted to wear out your heart 25 years or so before the normal time for your burial service.

The bigger the business, the more executives it consumes. Those men who 10 years ago made themselves kings of finance—who merged small business enterprises to make a giant single company, with millions of water in their stock structure—put the "You'll die early" sign on those charged with the job of earning dividends for stock-holders.

It may look to be attractive—this being president or vice-president of a huge business enterprise; but if you will canvass the high-up executives of big business in Canada and the United States these days you will find from them that the enviable men are those captaining small business enterprises able to keep afloat in the shallow waters of depression periods.

Huge salaries cost a lot to buy. They cost sleepless nights, endless anxiety, bad hours with bankers and creditors, and unrelieved heart and mind strain. They keep men out of their homes. They detach them from their wives and children. They take away all the sweetness of life.

Should Become General

Ontario University Decides To Abolish Practice Of Hazing

The student body of the University of Western Ontario, in London, has decided to abolish the practice of initiating freshmen—of hazing, that is. The University is to be commended for a sensible step, and it is to be hoped its example will be followed by other Canadian institutions of the higher learning where the nuisance still continues.

Hazing is an utterly indefensible practice that damages the prestige of universities, detracts from the dignity of scholastic life, causes nothing but embarrassment and pain to the student-victims. To many a youth the ignominious details of his initiation into university must color unfavorably at least his first year. His education is retarded that his seniors may have a chance to indulge in senseless horse-play and stupid vulgarity at his expense. And public opinion is solidly against hazing, because it is known that to a great many families the maintenance of a son at university is a burden cheerfully undertaken, but at a very real sacrifice, that the boy may have his chance in life.

Other Canadian universities should note that at least Western Ontario has outgrown its childish ways and is taking itself seriously.—Ottawa Journal.

Insurance Safeguarded

Policy Issued In 1878 Now Being Investigated

Investigators probing through the estate of James L. Higgins were examining, at Detroit, an insurance policy, issued in 1873, which excluded death by hostile Indians as an insurable risk.

It also specified that Higgins' beneficiaries would not be paid the policy's $10,000 coverage if he died in a duel or while violating the law or taking part in an insurrection.

The policy also prevented Higgins from remaining beyond the settled limits under the protection of the United States, except the settled limits of the British provinces. He also was forbidden to go north of Winnipeg or Quebec.

The policy was issued by the Mutual Insurance Company of New York, and matured in 1923, after Higgins had paid in $9,888. Its holder died March 20, at the age of 94.

More than 1,500,000,000 tons of earth are raised in dust clouds in England annually, only to be re-deposited by the rain.

Pear production in Canada has remained fairly constant since 1930 at approximately 450,000 bushels per annum.

NEW LAW DOOMS GRETNA GREEN



The introduction of a new law in parliament requiring couples to reside in Scotland twenty-one days before marriage dooms Gretna Green and its famous "marriage mill", above, where thousands of runaway couples have been married.

Has Had Exciting Life

Boy Packed Thrills Into Fifteen Years Of Globe-Trotting

To travel eight times around the world without a passport, to get mixed up in a minor revolution and go to jail for it; or to be deported from Russia for smuggling a camera ashore, would each seem to provide enough thrills and experiences for any book hero.

But all that, and more has been packed into the life of N. Paul Courtney in the remarkably short space of 15 years.

In that time, working as steward, wine butler, assistant purser, stoker and deckhand, Courtney has travelled 600,000 miles by sea. And in addition, he has covered hundreds of miles on every continent of the world. More remarkable, perhaps, than all this, when he left the sea four years ago to settle in Toronto, Courtney was only 28 years of age.

Born in Hobart, Tasmania, he was taken to England before he was six months old.

He started out to see the world at 13, signing as steward on a boat called the Marvale. However, he missed his boat, was given the same berth on the Marglen, of the same line. On that voyage, the Marvale, sank with all hands.

From then on Courtney's life was filled with excitement and danger. Once in Buenos Aires he became embroiled in a labor uprising and was thrown in jail. After two days officers from his boat arranged his release.

In all the world, claims Courtney, Copenhagen can boast the most beautiful women. The women of Kashmir would run a close second, he said. However this may be, he is now happily married to a Canadian girl.

Cannot Find A Formula

New York Druggists Unable To Mix Old Fashioned Tonic

Sulphur and molasses, the not very palatable home remedy which has been used by several generations of Americans for spring fever, has almost completely disappeared from New York, a check of neighborhood drug stores has disclosed. Most of the pharmacists admitted they did not even remember the correct proportions of the two ingredients.

"Ask your grandmother," said one, when he was asked how much sulphur and how much molasses was needed for a dose.

None of the pharmacists questioned in drug stores at Times Square ever mixed a bottle of the tonic. Apothecaries on Ninth avenue, midtown, who had served the people of that old residential section for 20 and 30 years, said that three or four old-timers called for the sulphur and molasses about this time each year, although from 100 to 200 demands for it were received each season in each store fifteen or twenty years ago.

Dr. Iago Galdson, executive secretary of the New York Academy of Medicine, who a few weeks ago made a study of the subject, said it was quite understandable. In the old days when green vegetables, canned greens and citrus fruits were uncommon on the table during the winter, a spring tonic was needed to make up the diet deficiency, he said.

One large New York drug chain, it was learned, planned to put sulphur and molasses back on the counter as a standard item this spring, and had made preparations for window displays featuring the old home remedy. After their chemist searched for a formula in vain for one month, they abandoned the idea.

Blind Man Operates Store

Merchant Devised Unique System For Price Marking His Stock

J. L. Johnstone, 75, has operated a store near Harrisburg, Ill., for the past 45 years despite total blindness.

Harris, who received little schooling, has devised a system of price marking for his stock of shoes, hose, canned goods, stationery and other merchandise in demand at a cross-roads store. He cuts cardboards into symbols representing figures and attaches them to the merchandise.

Mrs. Harris assists him occasionally to sort coins, but he is usually able to count them without aid.

Medical Research

The National Research Council announced the appointment of a committee to study the organization of medical research in Canada. Sir Frederick Banting, co-discoverer of the insulin treatment for diabetes and director of the department of medical research, University of Toronto, has been named chairman.

A woman shopping for a globe map looked at all sizes. Finally she turned to the salesman. "These small globes are so hard to study—haven't you one with less ocean and more land?" she asked.

India is to have five new sugar factories and many existing ones are to be expanded.

No matter how poor you are you can have fun, but this doesn't satisfy some of us. We want to buy it.

The man who holds his head too high overlooks a lot of life's good things.

In Italy there are 329.1 persons to the square mile. 2249



At that very first WARNING SNIFFLE

...Use this unique aid for preventing colds, especially designed for nose and throat *where most colds start.* Used in time, Va-tro-nol helps to *avoid* many colds.

VICKS VA-TRO-NOL

Authority On Literature

Hon. Martin Burrell, Parliamentary Librarian, Dies In Ottawa

Hon. Martin Burrell, 79, parliamentary librarian and minister in the Borden war-time cabinet, died at his home in Ottawa after an illness of three weeks.

Since 1920 he has become noted as the custodian of the library's 500,000 books and an authority on literature. He has contributed to many Canadian periodicals and newspapers.

Born at Farington, Berks, England, he came to Canada in 1883 to take up fruit farming in the Niagara Peninsula.

At the turn of the century, Mr. Burrell went to British Columbia and in 1903 entered municipal politics, being elected mayor of Grand Forks, B.C. He was defeated when he sought a seat in the House of Commons for Yale-Cariboo in the 1904 general election, but was elected in 1908 and re-elected in 1911 and 1917.

After his 1911 triumph, Mr. Burrell was appointed minister of agriculture in the government of the late Sir Robert Borden and became a member of the privy council. He resigned the portfolio of agriculture in 1917 and took over the posts of secretary of state and minister of mines until 1920, when he became minister of customs and inland revenue.

Rhodes Scholars

Have Contributed Largely To National Life Of Canada

Canadian Rhodes scholars have contributed largely to Canada's national life, Daniel R. Michener, Canadian representative of the Rhodes trustees, said in commenting upon a contrary opinion expressed by Mayor Jamieson Bone of Belleville.

Mayor Bone was quoted as saying before the convention of the Property Owners' Association of Canada at Toronto, that "statistics show that out of our 232 Rhodes scholars, not a single one ever attained national fame or great wealth."

Hon. Norman Rogers, Dominion Labor minister, was mentioned by Mr. Michener as one who had attained a measure of national fame. Then, too, Mr. Michener said, there were Rt. Rev. L. Ralph Sherman, Bishop of Calgary, and George V. Ferguson, managing editor of the Winnipeg Free Press, among others.

Sabotage In Britain

Attempts Made To Damage High Speed Bombers

The air ministry disclosed that attempts had been made to sabotage four high-speed bombers at the Fairey Aviation Company's Stockport factory.

The ministry said electric cables were cut, apparently maliciously.

Previously other suspected attempts at sabotage had been reported on high speed bombers manufactured by the same company, at Ringway airdrome.

Special guards were placed on watch both at the Stockport plant and Ringway by the air ministry and plans were made to trap persons responsible for the sabotage.

Officials said the electric cables were cut. The first case was found March 19 and, while investigation was being made, similar damage was found on three other bombers.

Did A Good Job

Mrs. Allie Grady, New York, never learned to swim but she did all right when her three-year-old son Arthur fell into the Hudson river. Mrs. Grady plunged in, swam to him and rescued him, with the assistance of her husband Charles, who can't swim, either.

New Zealand is expected to broaden its old-age benefits this year.

Defence Force Is Small

Czechoslovakia Could Not Hope To Stand Against Germany

The republic of Czechoslovakia comprises the old Kingdom of Bohemia, the Slovak territory of former Hungary, and the old Ruthenia. All were formers parts of the Austrian empire. The republic was set up by the Czechoslovak majority in these territories after the World War, and was confirmed by the Treaty of Versailles later. The native population by latest census is 13,374,364, made up of Czechoslovaks, Germans, Magyars, Ruthenians and Poles.

There were also 238,808 classified as foreigners, probably mostly Germans, making a total population of 13,613,172.

No part of what is now Czechoslovakia ever pertained to Germany.

But the main part of the republic is Bohemia; and now that Austria has been incorporated in Germany, Bohemia is surrounded on three sides by Germany; and two and a half millions of the population of Bohemia are of German stock—so that to Hitler, Bohemia probably looks like the same sort of tid-bit that Austria did.

Still, more than four millions of the people of Bohemia are Czechoslovaks.

Czechoslovakia has but a negligible defence force, which would count for nothing against Germany. The republic has, however, a treaty with France which pledges France to assist it in case of aggression by another power. This is where Great Britain comes in, though not directly—except through her participation in the Treaty of Versailles. But the certainty is that if Germany attacks Czechoslovakia, France will intervene; and if under such circumstances war ensues between Germany and France, Britain assuredly can not afford to let France be crushed.—Ottawa Journal.

Kept In Ignorance

Japanese People Do Not Know Facts About War With China

Miss A. C. McA. Munro, of India, who visited Japan recently, gives an insight into Japanese public opinion of the present conflict with China.

Miss Munro, who comes originally from Fort William, Ont., is a missionary. She writes: "I'm ever so glad that just at this particular time I could have been in Japan, and found, for myself, that the people are opposed to war. I saw for myself how they are being kept in ignorance of things as they are—what appears in the papers and over the radio is designed to do just that. Foreign papers and magazines are not permitted in the country.

Science Notes Queer Fact

Boy's Brain Works More Like Mother's And Girl's Like Father's

A son's brain works more like the mother's, a daughter's brain more like the father's, a scientific report from the University of Iowa asserted.

Dr. Abraham B. Bottlober of the department of psychology found this, he reports, by studying the brain-wave prints of a number of families.

The outstanding result of these studies was that each individual has an unique brain-wave pattern, a pulsation of the brain cells all his own.

Safeguarding Gold Plate

Windsor castle's famous gold plate, used only for state banquets, will be sent to vaults in the Bank of England in the event of air raid danger. An air raid precaution scheme for the whole of the castle estate is being considered. So far, however, no plan to secure the safety of treasures other than the gold plate has been worked out.

Paris' population is 2,792,438, according to the last census.



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Willow Creek

Coal!

FOYE'S Mine

NEW ENTRY COAL —AT—

$1.50

Per Ton, at Mine

ED. FOYE, Prop.

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

Rev. John Sorochan, Minister.

Sunday School	10.30 a.m.
Service of Worship	7.30 p.m.

And on Alternate Sundays:

Craigmyle	11.00 a.m.
Hand Hills	1.30 p.m.
Verdant Valley	12.15 p.m.
Michichi	2.15 p.m.

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.

Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

(By I. J. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevators)

TUESDAY, March 29, 1938

Wheat (Red Spring)—	
No. 1 Northern	1.24
No. 2 Northern	1.12½
No. 3 Northern	.99
No. 4	.80½
No. 5	.63½
No. 6	.54½
Feed	.44½
Wheat (Garnet)—	
1 C.W.	.94
2 C.W.	.91
Oats—	
2 C.W.	.38
3 C.W.	.34½
Ex. 1 feed	.34½
1 feed	.30½
2 feed	.26½
Barley—	
No. 3	88½
No. 4	.37
No. 5	.36
No. 6	.35
Rye—	
2 C.W.	.43½
3 C.W.	.41
4 C.W.	.37
Flax—	
1 C.W.	1.21
2 C.W.	1.17
3 C.W.	.99
Track Price, basis No. 1 Nor.—	
Fort William	1.46⅝
Vancouver	1.34⅝

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between all Stations in Canada

Single Fare and One-Quarter for Round Trip
(MINIMUM FARE 25c)

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RETURN: Leave destination up to midnight, April 19

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CANADIAN NATIONAL

EASTER TEA

Under Auspices of the **Catholic Ladies of Delia**

Saturday, April 16th

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CHIROPRACTOR

Graduate of P.S.C. and Bremer C.C. Neurocalometer and X-Ray

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Phone, 626. DRUMHELLER, Alta.

Lost or Strayed

Black and white terrier dog; all black head and neck; one black spot on right side, one at base of bobbed tail, and two on left side. Had 1938 Delia dog tax, No. 1. Anyone knowing whereabouts please notify F. J. Netherton, Delia.

The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbon, .. Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $1.50 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion. 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1938

A WHEAT BOARD?

The report of the Turgeon royal commission on wheat marketing, to be released shortly, is awaited with interest by many sections of the people of Canada.

The depressed condition of the agricultural population of the prairies is a matter of common knowledge and, since agriculture is the base upon which all other industries flourish here in the West, its impoverishment has a corresponding effect upon all other business.

It would seem reasonable to hope that something will be done by the federal government to offset these evils. It has been recognized in other countries that farmers must have protection. Great Britain, Germany, France, Australia, the United States, and a number of other countries are spending large sums for this purpose, and the establishment of a Wheat Board by Canada appears to be the one method whereby this object may be attained.

One of Alberta's foremost writers on agricultural problems has stated repeatedly that labor costs are too high in comparison with prices for farm products, and that they should be reduced. In these modern days such an argument is not likely to be popular, and a fairer solution is for the farmer to claim equality of treatment with his fellow laborer, rather than to desire that he should be brought down to a similar uneconomic level. Herein lies the claim of the wheat producer for the protection of a Wheat Board.

Taking a long view, in the majority of years this will mean bonusing the wheat producer, and why not? The Canadian National Railways are bonused annually from public funds, ranging from sixty million dollars in 1932 to an estimated forty millions for the last fiscal year.

A few figures may help illustrate the cost of a bonus to the wheat producer. The current Canadian Year Book gives figures of the 1935 6 wheat crop at 281 935,000 bushels, of which 182,644 153 was presumably for export, since a total of 99,290,847 was required for feed, seed, and domestic milling purposes. The Year Book sets the average price obtained for this crop at 61 cents per bushel.

A bonus of just ten cents per bushel on the amount exported would amount to around eighteen millions of dollars. Not a large sum. But here's a suggestion: Why should not wheat used for domestic milling purposes be priced at $1 per bushel, No. 1 hard, by a Wheat Board? Bread would cost no more, if as much, than it does today. Let it be supposed such a scheme had been in operation during the 1935-6 crop year, the 44,864,847 bushels used for domestic milling would possibly have yielded a sum of $13,000,000 to offset against the bonus.

It may be objected that drouth has been responsible for the plight of western wheat producers. But it may be pointed out that in 1932, when the wheat crop amounted to 443,061,000, and the average price 35 cents per bushel, many farmers sold at as low as 19 cents. The Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett's "sound" money policy was responsible for this deplorable result, and its effects were later recognized by the passage of a Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act. While Australia and New Zealand took full advantage of the situation, and today are in a prosperous financial state, loan interest payable in the United States was pronounced to be a bar to similar steps being taken by Canada. And it is a debatable point whether a decision to attain parity with sterling in 1932, with its vastly increased income to wheat producers, would or would not have offset any exchange loss on United States debt payments. When the western farmer has money, he is a good spender and business everywhere flourishes.

The 1932 crop not only was produced at a loss, but the policy of the government prevented farmers taking advantage of a bumper crop at a fair price to settle outstanding debts. Today we are surrounded by debt adjustment agencies. It is time for change and that the wheat producer be given protection.

OUR VERY OWN BANK

Quite recently, the Hon. William Aberhart during the course of a radio broadcast, "Whither Democracy," exclaimed: "I ask you Canadian citizens on what ground should the financiers or the federal government refuse us the opportunity to demonstrate in our own province what we consider to be the only effectual remedy for the present distress, and for which we have the people's mandate."

Later, he declared: 'Our federal government has given a money monopoly to private concerns and they issue money and credit in a way that best suits their profitable advantage, rather than in the terms of public need."

Said the premier: "According to the philosophy of Social Credit, the issue of money and credit must be controlled by the government and must be regulated in terms of public need, not by a private monopolist for his own advantage. For the most part it must be debt free—IT WILL NOT HAVE TO BE PAID BACK."

Suddenly, in the early part of this week, Hon. Chas. Dunning, federal finance minister, invited the Social Crediters to apply to parliament for a bank charter and set up their own bank in Alberta to test out their monetary theories. He also promised his support in their application for the charter.

Clearly it is now up to Mr. Wm. Aberhart to go ahead and establish an Alberta provincial bank, so that "the issue of money and credit (is) controlled by the government." What an opportunity is here presented, and, if a suggestion may be allowed, the right man in the right place would be the Hon. Ernest Manning as general manager of our own bank. Mr. Dunning has suggested that we could staff our bank with any experts. Why use experts when we have Ernest? In him we have a man who knows the innermost secrets of banking. How, for instance, a bank can pay a $2,000,000 tax that will cost it nothing. What a find for our Mr. Low with his budget short about that sum! The Hon. Ernest has told us that when a bank writes a cheque upon itself, the transaction is merely a book entry. His appointment, therefore, would mean that we could expect the $25 dividend cheques to come rolling right along. And if, when our bank is started, some other appointment is made, we shall be justified in imitating our betters by executing a snake dance around the premises and chanting "We want Manning." However, should it turn out that we be disappointed in this respect, there is still a ray of hope. We have the word of Mr. Aberhart that any credit issued from our own bank must be debt free—for the most part it will not have to be paid back. Just think of it!

There are 700,000 Albertans behind our government, and yet we failed to establish our own daily newspaper. This matter of a bank which is to issue free credit is a very different proposition. Indeed, if the expression may be pardoned, it's right up our alley. We're all for it, and expect everyone else will be. But shall we get it? Will our social crediters take up the offer of Mr. Dunning? They will NOT. Already the leaders are stalling.

Local and District

April 15 is Good Friday, and a statutory holiday.

* * *

Mrs. W. A. Fitzsimmons was a Calgary visitor over last week-end.

* * *

Mrs. Wm. Gibson was a Calgary visitor recently.

* * *

Ken Harcus made a motor trip into Calgary on Saturday, March 26th, taking in the western senior hockey semi-final.

* * *

Everard Kissick left Delia last Thursday evening for Wingdon, B.C., after spending three months with his mother and brother.

* * *

V. Kidston, who since Christmas has spent a vacation down East, returned to Delia on Thursday of last week.

* * *

The name of Miss Bertha Rieger appears in a list of Grade XII students who passed their 1937 examinations and are eligible for diplomas with honors.

* * *

Mrs. W. Harrison, of Michichi, left for home on Friday evening last after spending two week in Delia. She was the guest of Mrs. Kissick and Mrs. Fitzsimmons, and other friends.

* * *

The weather, since the blizzard of last week, has been very unsettled and stormy. A south-east wind which started Sunday last brought driving snow on Tuesday. Roads are frozen and rutty, making travel very unpleasant.

* * *

Our old comrade, Percy Gates, slid out of Delia for his British Columbia home quietly and without calling to give farewell. The Opportune mill, meanwhile, is in charge of Sidney Zakariasen. Percy will probably return in the early fall for his usual winter rest, after a hard summer's toil developing his coastal property.

* * *

Carrying out a renovation and overhauling program that has been in operation up and down the line for some time past, a work gang descended on the depot here and began to make things lively with hammers and saws. Old foundation timbers were replaced by new, insulating material provided all round and wire lathing placed in position to receive the stucco, which will be applied later in colors of white and green.

* * *

Herb Dickieson, of Gibson Motors, was a visitor in Calgary, Mar, 26 7.

* * *

Mrs H. F. Crosweller returned on Thursday last from a week's visit in Edmonton.

* * *

Rev John Sorochan returned from Edmonton on Friday piloting a very business like motor-cycle.

* * *

The annual Easter tea, sponsored by the Catholic ladies, will take place on Sat., April 16. See advt.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs Jas. King left on Friday last for Calgary and intended to visit the stock show in the city.

BLIZZARD ENDS MILD WEATHER

After nearly four weeks of Spring like weather, March certainly kept true to tradition and came in like a lamb and went out like a lion this year.

One of the worst storms of the season struck the district last Monday afternoon, when a high wind came up from the north, accompanied by light snow, that increased in velocity to a blizzard and a 50-mile-an-hour gale on Tuesday.

Temperatures fell to the zero mark. Train service was disrupted, and bus service cancelled. Business was more or less at a standstill. The storm kept many children from school, those from outlying parts especially failing to show up.

Snowdrifts were piled high on the streets, and citizens were kept busy clearing the snow in front of their premises when the storm abated on Wednesday. Tuesday night's train from Calgary, which should have arrived here at midnight, was nearly 14 hours late, and did not arrive until 1:40 Wednesday, preceded by a snowplow. Train service from the east also was disorganized, owing to exceedingly high drifts in the vicinity of Oyen.

The weather is still unsettled, and with the exception of some damage to certain dwellings, no casualties have been reported.

They Are Good Spenders

During the past season tourists visiting Canada spent approximately $300,000,000 for goods and services, an increase of 15 per cent over last year, according to C. K. Howard, manager of the Tourist and Convention Bureau of the Canadian National Railways. In 1929, the tourist spending year, the amount was $309,000,000.

In an interview here Mr. Howard pointed out that every phase of industry is affected by the influx of tourists. "The tourist dollar is spread over a larger proportion of our population than any other dollar," he said.

Farm Debts Cut $50,000,000

Farmers' debts in excess of $50,000,000 have been written off under the Farmer Creditors' Arrangement Act. Federal Finance Minister Dunning says the average reduction was 31 per cent.

Gravelled Roads Demanded

A record influx of tourists this year is anticipated by Canadian travel agencies.

Thousands of enquiries have been received already by the Canadian Travel Bureau, which is doing extensive advertising in the United States and elsewhere. An unprecedented response has been secured, demonstrating the value of such advertising when there are such exceptional scenic attractions to display.

This influx is a movement that Alberta will participate in, depending to the extent that it can assure the visitors of comfortable and safe highways for motor tourists.

The importance of all-weather highways is realized by various rural sections, where there is a growing interest in the possibilities of new tourist business.

Already delegations are being organized to present to Hon. W. A. Fallow, Minister of Public Works, their demands for gravelled roads. These people realize that they need such highways to connect with the main routes of travel and thus increase the business of their own communities.

When Alberta has a net-work of hard surfaced and all-weather highways, it will challenge the supremacy held by other provinces in attracting the tourist trade. This is a need emphasised by officials of the Alberta Motor Association.

With an early start this spring on first-course hard surfacing, with a view to completing the main route north of the international boundary as speedily as possible, Alberta will make a strong bid for new tourist records this year.

A Farm Seed Field

"A Seed Field on the Farm" is the title of a pamphlet just issued by the "Crop Testing Group."

Any farmer desiring a copy of this pamphlet may obtain one free of charge at any Alberta Pacific elevator.

THE ALBERTA PACIFIC GRAIN CO. LTD. (15)

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Above and beyond the standardized processing of ALBERTA BEER by skilled Brewmasters, is the **standard** equipment in use at all Alberta Brewing Institutions. True, they use the old formulas and the choicest of ingredients, but the methods of control are infinitely finer. Modern equipment, improved plant construction, and handling facilities contribute greatly to the high **STANDARD** maintained in the manufacturing of ALBERTA BEERS.

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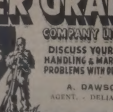
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